

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1249.—VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to
his business, to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of
and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS,
other securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are
realising 15 to 30 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk;
and speculative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits,
and bought. Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.
Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on
p. 560. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a
scale.
Office hours, Ten to Five.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.
J. Lane is prepared to deal in Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Dolcoath, South
West Caradon, Herodfoot, Trevelyan, Fursdon Tin, East Wheal Russell, Lady
Phoebe, &c.

FOR SALE, at net prices, for immediate delivery, the following
DIVIDEND MINES:
1 South Frances. 1 West Caradon.
2 Margaret. 1 South Caradon.
3 Providence. 10 Great South Toigus.
4 St. Ives. 5 Kitty (Leland).
5 Trevelyan. 5 Mary Ann.
6 200 Wheal Unity, 18s.; 25 North Robert, 23s.; 15 East Trevelyan, 23s. each.
Apply to JAMES E. BRENCHLEY, 19, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

MINES.—MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD
STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in ESTABLISHED DIVIDEND MINES,
paying at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum regularly, in bi-monthly or quar-
terly payments; also, a great many SHARES in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where suc-
cess is certain. The market prices of the day are governed by the supply and demand,
and without reference to the bona fide merits of the concern.
Mr. LELEAN, who has had nine years' experience, considers the present a most favour-
able opportunity for investing in this description of property, and will be happy to ad-
vice capitalists in making a judicious selection. Commission 1½ per cent.
Mr. LELEAN'S "Daily Price List of Mining Shares, and Closing Price of Consols,"
and subscription, 2s. 6d.; half-yearly, 1s. 1d.; quarterly, 10s. 6d.; post free.
Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, July 29, 1859.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
usually advance in price 500 per cent., or more.
PETER WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and
management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining
men and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select
of intrinsic value.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—PETER WATSON having taken
more convenient offices at 79, OLD BROAD STREET (nearly opposite No. 3),
London, and correspondents will please direct all future communications
to the above address on and after Monday next.

OFFICE OF REFERENCE AT PETER WATSON'S.
WENDRON CONSOLS. WHEAL GRYLLS. LEWIS MINES.

LEWIS MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT appeared
in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST
of 2nd inst.

THE STANDARD—COPPER, TIN, AND LEAD.—Much
discussion having recently been as to how the Standard, Produce, and Price
of Ore is arrived at, PETER WATSON begs to remind subscribers that he gave
EXPLANATIONS to all, and FULL PARTICULARS, in his WEEKLY CIRCULAR
(in April, 1858), Nos. 2, 3, and 4, which may be had on application.

SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED
EDITIONS are given, and important information on the present and future operations
of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to per-
sonal sale of shares.
Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual
subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.
PETER WATSON,
English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

R. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.
Commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, fixed
on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

R. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, MINE AGENT,
51, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
THOMAS ROSEWARNE is enabled through his experience as an underground agent in
Cornwall to afford reliable information to parties desirous of investing in
mines. From the several years' experience he has had in the London share market, he
is enabled to operate advantageously for those who may honour him with their con-
fidence. Dated, July 29, 1859.

R. M. S. RICHARDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, AUSTINFRIARS, has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in genuine, intrinsic
and SOUND MINING SHARES. Also in sound PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the
best prices. Mr. Richards's approved list sent free on application.—July 29, 1859.

MINING OFFICES.—NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—
M. TREMAYNE and CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the
public that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS,
and are PREPARED to BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission.
They would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is
supposed most promising mines, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton
and Ashburton, Tarnor, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheal Enna, Wheal
Enna, Wheal Enna, Wheal Enna, Wheal Enna, Wheal Enna, Wheal Enna, Wheal Enna,
&c. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

R. J. SYKES, MINING SHAREBROKER,
LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.
Sykes wishes to call the attention of capitalists to the North Staffordshire district.
Mines found here are the richest in England, and being in the midst of them he
is able to give the most reliable information.
SALE.—Ridder, Oakmoor and Stanton, 100 Great Caradon and 2½ Shide 21s.

FRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
FRY GOULD SHARP has FOR SALE and SELL every description of, at the closest market
prices, BRITISH MINE SHARES (well selected) are the MOST PROFITABLE
INVESTMENTS of the day. DIVIDEND SHARES pay 12 to 25 per cent. per annum
value of the shares, while PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES often advance
several per cent. in price a few months after purchase. SOUND ADVICE and
FULL INFORMATION to CAPITALISTS and others, given personally or by
application as above.

FRAS. H. HEARN is a BUYER of any number of SHARES
up to 50 in Wheal Rose at 25s.; and is also a buyer of shares in Buller and
United, North Downs, Margaret (£58), Mary Ann, South Caradon, South Bassett,
Carnarvon, South Buller and West Penwith, and Old Tolgus United.
Hearn's commission for the purchase and sale of shares is 2½ per cent., and he
has the opportunity of directing the attention of his friends and the public to Carnarvon,
South Caradon, Buller and Bertha, Dolcoath, West Seton, Bassett, South
West Penwith, and South Frances, all of which are sound and legitimate
mines.—Office, 4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has FOR SALE: 2 Wendron Consols, 24s.; 10 Rosewarne and Her-
odfoot, 211s.; 2 Providence, 281s.; 5 Trevelyan, 50 Dale, 15s.; 3 West
410s.; 100 Wheal Unity, 16s.; 60 Trelawny, 41s. 2s.; 25 Cumberland Black
6s.; 4 North Rosewarne, 22s.; 4 Marzaret, 26s.; 15 Herodfoot; 1 South Car-
adon, 214s.; 5 Old Toigus, 23s.; 60 Wheal Harriett, 18s.; 60 Trevelyan,
Great Wheal Alfred, 20 Buller and Bassett, 27s.; 60 Drake Walls, 22s.; 15
41s.; 20 Hingdon Down, 26s. 6d.; 100 Tamar Consols, 22s. 6d.; 20 Wheal
41s.; 100 Tary Consols, 21s.; 6 Wheal Margery, 211s.; 100 Catherine and
25 Pendren; 2 Rosewarne United, 24s.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted
prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

1 East Bassett, 2187s. DIVIDEND. 1 W. Wh. Seton, 2402s.
10 Herodfoot, 29s. 9d. 5 Rose & Herland, 216. 1 Wheal Buller, 2117s.
1 Providence. 1 West Caradon, 2140. 1 Wheal Clifford, 2210.

10 E. Alfred Cons., 19s. 6d. 20 Gt. Alfred, 21 16s. 6d. 5 Stray Park, 211s.

G. MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares for commission, at the following charges:—

For shares under £1 each £0 0 6 per share.

Above £1 and under £2 0 1 0 "

Above £2 and under £5 0 1 6 "

Above £5 1½ per cent.

Special arrangements made with capitalists transacting a large amount of business.

SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, and money advanced for the fortnightly accounts for
parties possessing names of commercial value.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at

the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

1 Angarrack, 13s. 6d. 20 Hingdon. 30 Trevelyan, 18s. 9d.

10 Alfred Cons., 22s. 6d. 30 Holmbush, 23s. 9d. 5 Trelawny, 22s. 6d.

50 Buller & Ros., 2212s. 9d. 50 Lady Bertha, 34s. 9d. 15 Trelawny, 22s. 6d.

10 Bryntail. 10 Lewis. 50 Tamar Consols.

2 Carn Bros., 280. 20 Molland, 2s. 9d. 25 Tolcarn, 18s. 9d.

20 Cwm Erfin, 27s. 30 North Buller, 22s. 6d. 5 Trevelyan Consols, 22s. 6d.

1 Cwm Brynno, 23s. 20 North Trelawny. 40 Tre. & Moss, 22s. 6d.

25 Cath. & Jane, 10s. 6d. 15 No. Downs, 25 16s. 9d. 50 Vale of Towry, 12s. 9d.

30 Central Mines, 25. 15 N. Robert, 22 18s. 9d. 5 W. Frances, 211 18s. 9d.

20 Cum. Bk. Land, 24s. 10 No. North, 23 1s. 9d. 5 West Bassett, 22s. 6d.

100 Denham Bridge, 2s. 10d. 10 No. Rosewarne, 218 18s. 9d. 3 West Caradon, 218s. 9d.

1 Devon Great Consols. 15 North Frances. 20 Wheal Exmouth.

20 Drake Walls, 21 18s. 9d. 10 No. Bassett, 27 18s. 9d. 30 Wheal Addams, 2s. 9d.

20 East Providence. 5 Old Toigus, 220s. 10 Wheal Unity, 210s. 6d. (in-
cluding call).

20 E. Gun. Lake, 23 1s. 9d. 5 Par Cons., 212 18s. 9d. 3 Wh. Mary Ann, 22s. 6d.

5 East Russell. 25 Redmoor, 2s. 10d. 10 Wheal Margery, 211s. 6d.

5 East Trevelyan, 23s. 6d. 5 Rosewarne and Herland, 216 18s. 9d. 100 Worthing.

25 East Crinoid. 30 Round Hill. 1 Wheal Margaret, 258s. 6d.

1 East Bassett, 217s. 1 Rose. Utd., 246 10s. 20 Wheal Kitty (Leland).

1 Grambler, 269. 6 South Bassett. 20 Wheal Crebor, 10s. 9d.

20 Great Hevas, 10s. 6d. 10 Stray Park, 21 18s. 9d. 25 Wh. Chari., 21 18s. 9d.

5 Gt. South Toigus, 213s. 6d. 20 Sorridge, 12s. 9d. 30 Wheal Alfred Consols.

50 Great Wheal Vor. 1 South Caradon. 30 Wheal Unity.

10 Gt. Alfred, 21 18s. 9d. 25 St. J. del Rey, 23s. 6d. 20 Wheal Grenville, 23s. 6d.

100 Great Wh. Bertha (in- 30 St. Lady Bertha, 4s. 9d. 20 Wheal Harriett.

cluding call). 40 St. Day United. 10 Wheal Grylls, 24s. 6d.

50 Great Retallack. 30 South Condour. 50 Willow Bank, 2s. 9d.

20 Great Sheba, 23. 100 South Caradon Heeper, 15 Wheal Arthur.

100 Great Onslow. 100 South Caradon Heeper, (ex call).

10 Herodfoot, 23s. 6d.

And is a PURCHASER of the following shares, or any part, the seller paying commis-
sion:—20 Stray Park, 210 10s.; 20 Wheal Margery, 210 10s.; 5 West Caradon, 213s.
ex div.; 200 Tamar, 23s.; 1 Devon Consols, 244s.; 10 Par Consols, 212; 5 North
Rosewarne, 217; 10 Wheal Kitty (Leland), 210.

Before replying to the remarks of Mr. J. Crofts, in last week's Journal, Mr. HERRON
states that he is not aware that Mr. Crofts position in the mining market is such
as to justify him in criticising any broker's advertisement. With regard to his assertion
that in consequence of the advertisement "an immediate rush of sellers took place to Mr.
HERRON'S office," who joined at the credulity of those who had expected to find him a
buyer, Mr. HERRON denies that there is a single word of truth in the whole statement,
which is purely fabulous from beginning to end. So placed evidently was he with his
invest that upon the strength of it he assumes the office of monitor, and expresses a
wish that Mr. HERRON will in future deal less in fiction and more in reality, as approach-
ing nearer to real business. Mr. HERRON is of opinion, and feels confident that the public
will agree with him, that advice proffered under such circumstances is simply ridiculous
and extremely impertinent.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 29, 1859.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign
countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and
report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J.
Reynolds, Jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advan-
tage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining,
which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

At the request of various friends, MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS will shortly recom-
mence the issue of their "Mining Circular and Price List," containing the most recent
intelligence from the various seats of mining, together with correct information as to
the state of the London share market.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS, in order to make their Circular as useful as possible to
the public, will not hesitate to point out any cases of abuse in the conduct and man-
agement of mines which may come under their notice, nor to expose those schemes for giving
an exaggerated and fictitious value to mines of a worthless character, which have been
too frequently got up, and have thrown unmerited obloquy on mining generally as a
commercial enterprise.

Mining of a legitimate character they will endeavour to promote as far as possible,
and to show from the results which have been, and are still being, obtained in mines
situated in the most highly metropolitan districts, and conducted on honest, scientific,
and economical principles, that there is no branch of enterprise likely to yield such large
profits, or that is more worthy of the attention of the capitalist.

The Circular will be issued every alternate Friday, the charge to subscribers being
7s. 6d. per annum.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Terms of Commission, 1½ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.
July 29, 1859. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

EDWARD COOKE, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has

SHARES in DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES FOR SALE, at

net market prices. The former are paying from 13½ to 17 per cent., while the latter
will certainly advance considerably in price. Every information afforded as to the most
eligible for investment, either by post or on personal application. A list of closing prices
sent free to country correspondents.

July 29, 1859. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, &c.,
7, GLEBE TERRACE, LOWER ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—JOHN GLEDHILL and CO. MINE

AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, have

SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, and COPPER MINING SETTS TO DISPOSE
OF, which they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and
full particulars to bona fide parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES
in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND

SHAREBROKER, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET,

LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his
monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE
INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties.

Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent.
per annum in bi-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive
Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d.

GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, embracing
upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine,
with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses traversing each. The mines in these
maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines returning Jees
Not Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Abandoned, thus showing the real
position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the merest tyro may at a
glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to
invest. Price, 5s. each.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE,

SUPPLIED from London or Liverpool in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES.
For price, &c., address THE EAST INDIA IRON COMPANY, 8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE
BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also
of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS,
ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

VALUABLE FORFEITED, DIVIDEND, AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR
SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, at Garraway's Coffee-house,
Change-alley, Cornhill, London, at One o'clock precisely, the following VALUABLE
MINING SHARES, viz.:

264 (1024ths) Great Sheba shares, forfeited for non-payment of calls.

25 (12000ths) Scridge Consols.

5 (4096ths) East Providence.

120 (6000ths) Huckworthy Bridge.

90 (6000ths) Cholliscott Consols.

20 (6000ths) Castell.

20 (5000ths) East Rosewarne.

60 (12000ths) Redmoor.

10 (6000ths) Old Tolgus United.

20 Carrack Dews.

15 (4096ths) Great Caradon.

10 (12000ths) Great Caradon and Shide (Limited).

20 (25000ths) Victor Emmanuel (Limited), Val d'Ossola, Piedmont.

50 (8000ths) Denham Bridge (Limited).

50 (7200ths) Molland.

20 (6000ths) New Treligh Consols.

20 (3000ths) Vale of Towry.

1 (199th) Wheal Seton.

2 (512ths) West Caradon.

10 (5120ths) Wheal Harriett.

10 (12000ths) Drake Walls.

10 (4000ths) East Russell.

10 (5000ths) Pendren.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the auctioneer; at the
Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street; or at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley,
Cornhill, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL

MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PIKE'S MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT OF BRITISH MINES.

PUBLISHED EVERY SECOND THURSDAY IN THE MONTH.

Subscription, 6s. per annum, or 6d. per copy.

Mr. PIKE begs to inform his subscribers and the public generally that he has deter-
mined to ISSUE his PRICE CURRENT MONTHLY instead of weekly, believing that
such a course will amply suffice for all practical purposes. It will contain a succinct
resumé of the business of the month immediately preceding the date of publication, not-
icing the various changes which may have taken place in the interim; Abstracts of
Financial Statements; Lists of Calls made and Dividends declared; Particulars Results
of the Copper Tackings; a Comprehensive Share List, and any miscellaneous news in-
teresting to mining shareholders; in which new share Mr. PIKE trusts that it may meet
the convenience and requirements of his patrons.

Now ready.

IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A DESIRABLE AND

PROFITABLE CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT?

FACTS and FIGURES. By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

Will be forwarded along with the "Price Current" when applied for.

"We recommend it to the attentive perusal of all who desire to invest in the various
associations for the production of metallic ores in this country."—Mining Journal.

3, FINCH'S-COURT, Old Broad-street, London, July 22, 1859.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,

37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND

SHAREBROKER, 27, GEORGE-STREET, WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND,

BUYS and SELLS MINE and RAILWAY SHARES and STOCKS of every descrip-

tion, at the closest market prices. Terms of commission, 2½ per cent. J. REED also

undertakes the surveying of mines, and reports thereon on moderate terms.

SELLER of 20 Wheal Henry (Helvellyn) at 17s. 6d.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER

AND SHAREBROKER, MINE, AGRICULTURAL, and SHIPS' STORE

MERCHANT, IRONMONGER, &c. (50 fms. west of the railway station), 13, MILL

BAY ROAD, PLYMOUTH.

J. S. PHILLIPS, by the advice of numerous friends, has added sharebroking, and trusts
that by strict attention and integrity, with the advantages of an extensive connection
and knowledge of the mines, to be able to do business to the satisfaction of those who
may favour him with their confidence.

FOR SALE, THREE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, adapted for pumping or
winding. ONE strong, back gear, 13½ in. CENTRE LATHE. ONE strong wrought
head CARPENTER'S LATHE, with foot gear, &c. ONE 3¼ head MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENT making LATHE, with tools. ONE excellent SCREWING STOCK, &c.

HUNT TESTIMONIAL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING TO

SUBSCRIBE are REQUESTED TO FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the hono-

SIGFORD CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. To be paid on allotment. Incorporated by Act 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for. The Directors to be chosen by the body of shareholders at their first general meeting. SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Edwards. OFFICES, 263, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a mineral property of a very valuable character, and which holds out great, if not certain, promises of success. The mine was commenced working by a few individuals, under the Cost-book System, but others having expressed a desire of joining the undertaking, if placed under the protection of the Limited Liability Act, with sufficient capital to insure its full development, the present proprietors have had the company so registered, and now offer a portion of the shares to the public. The estate is in the parish of Hingston, in the county of Devon, and within three miles of the town of Ashburton. The property is held direct from the freeholder for 21 years, from the 24th June, 1859, at a minimum rent of £15 per annum, and at a royalty of 1-16th.

The first discovery of this property being rich in minerals was made in the summer of 1858, by two working miners, who, in exploring some old workings, discovered a lode about 3 feet wide, and in sinking upon this for about 8 feet, rich gossan and stones of copper were broken, which, on being assayed, yielded from 16½ to 20 per cent. of fine copper. This led to further trials, by sinking some small shafts on the lode; the result has been, that already the lode has been opened up in length for about 100 fms., and during the whole of this length the lode has produced rich stones of copper ore, with the most beautiful gossan also very rich in copper. Indeed, a great part of the lode already opened upon, although only a few feet from the surface, is good saving work for the crusher. The formation of the ground is most advantageous for an early development of the property at the least possible cost. About 30 fms. from where the first shaft was sunk, the ground takes a sudden and almost precipitate fall of nearly 60 fathoms in depth. The lode has been traced down the side of this descent, and an adit is now being driven in upon the course of the lode; and although the lode has been opened upon only for a few fathoms, it exhibits a very valuable appearance, rich gossan and rocks of ore being broken; thus this lode has been superficially tried, not only in length but in depth. The lode runs east and west, and the length of the set on the course of the lode is upwards of half a mile.

About 50 fms. to the north of this lode another lode of great promise has been discovered. It has been opened upon at the bottom of the hill, and is there found to be 18 ft. wide, and, as far as it has been seen, it is strongly impregnated throughout with copper ore. This lode can be worked by means of an adit level, as a few fathoms driving will give a back over head of upwards of 50 fms.

In the month of March last a rich tin lode was cut in the adjoining set, being the property of the Great Central Mining Company, and from which a large quantity of tin work is now being raised. This lode has since been opened on in the Sigford set, and found to be of equal, if not of greater, value; indeed, all practical men who have viewed the property speak of this discovery as one of the highest importance and value, a moderate outlay being all that is required to render this lode beyond doubt a most remunerative portion of the mine.

In the reports and prospectuses lately published by the Great Central Mining Company of Devon considerable stress is laid on the fact of its adjoining the Sigford Mine, and having a continuation of the Sigford lodes.

Many other lodes besides those above referred to, both parallel and cross-course, are known to exist in the set, and will at once be opened on, the highly mineralised state of the ground leading to the belief that they will be found of equal value with those already mentioned.

To give such shareholders as may desire an opportunity of being on the direction, it is thought preferable to defer appointing a board until the first general meeting, which will be called at the earliest period practicable. It is firmly believed that a very moderate capital only will be required to fully develop the mine, and bring it into a remunerative state. Though £10,000 is given as the nominal capital of the company, in all probability a large portion of it will never be required to be called up. This is owing to the facilities offered by the ground for the working of the mine, the richness of the lodes at a shallow depth, and from the fact that expensive machinery will not be required. Such part of the capital only will be called up as intervals as is required for the necessities of the mine.

Reports on the mine by Captain Silas Evans, and other practical men of respectability and character, accompany the prospectus.

Applications for shares must be made to the secretary, at the offices of the mine, from whom every information can be obtained.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.

—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufacturing QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lily Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality.....	£ 1 10 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best q.....	0 4 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality.....	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality.....	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality.....	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service.....£10 13 10.....£15 16 6.....£17 13 6.....£21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £5 5s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (Glasgow), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps. Ord. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....£2 4 0.....£3 6 0.....£4 12 0
14 dozen Full Size Cutlery.....1 4 0.....1 14 6.....2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers.....0 6 0.....0 11 0.....0 15 6
One Pair Extra Sized ditto.....0 8 6.....0 12 0.....0 16 6
One Pair Polished Carvers.....0 7 6.....0 11 0.....0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....0 3 0.....0 4 0.....0 6 0

Complete Service.....£4 16 0.....£5 18 0.....£9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufacturers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—MAPS,

PLANS, SECTIONS, AND DRAWINGS ON STONE AND WOOD, ENGRAVINGS ON METAL, WOOD, AND STONE, ARE PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY A SPECIALIST TRAINED IN THE ARTS OF DRAUGHTSMAN AND ENGRAVER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGIST, 154, Strand. Letter-press, Lithographic, and Copper-plate printing.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

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Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S.

Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.

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Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

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This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon*.

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With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investments of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

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All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipwich Express*.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times*.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 169, 164, 165, FLEET STREET, BREAD EAST, with

1 cent, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINING ROOMS FROM 7 to 10 o'clock.

1 cent and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURKISH SOUP AND

DAILY TABLE D'HOT: at Half-past 4 and Half-past 5, at 7 and 8 o'clock.

A night porter in attendance.

TREVISA ZINC, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. To be paid on allotment. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vict., c. 47, by which the liability of the shareholders will be limited to the shares for which they shall subscribe.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS. (To be elected by the shareholders at the first general meeting.)

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Upton and Yewdall, Leeds.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. H. B. Grose, St. Endor, Cornwall.

BROKER—Mr. George Ridsdale, Albion-street, Leeds.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a mineral property of a most valuable and important character, in the Cornish district, holding out great and certain promises of success.

The mines have been worked by the Pencoese Company, under the Cost-book System, for the last five years, during which time upwards of £20,000 has been expended in machinery, shafts, and levels; and during the same period several thousands of tons of ore have been raised and realised. The various workings, the deepest of which is now down to the 55 ft. level, will be vigorously proceeded with, the steam-engine being now at work and the mine clear of water.

The mining property is situated in the parish of St. Endor, in the county of Cornwall, near to the celebrated East Wheal Rose Mine, held on leases, at minimum rentals and moderate dues, having from 14 to 17 years still unexpired.

The mines have been recently inspected by eminent miners, and strongly recommended, and a great improvement has recently taken place in several of the lodes and the character of the ground.

The plant consists of a 50 in. cylinder steam-engine, with all necessary appliances, pumps, pitwork, capstan, shears, crusher, tramways, flat road, counting house, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shop, changing house, and dressing house, ready for immediate operation.

The inability of many shareholders in the late company to pay their calls and find the necessary capital with which to enable the directors to develop the resources of the western lodes of the mine, occasioned the sale by the Pencoese Mining Company to the present proprietors, who have, at the request of several influential gentlemen, agreed to form a company, with limited liability. Several members of the old company and many other parties having already applied for shares, the remainder are now offered to the public, for which early application must be made.

A large quantity of ore is now in sight, and it is intended at once to employ a number of workmen on tribute, that immediate sales may be effected. The promoters have great confidence that a small portion of the nominal capital will be sufficient to develop the resources of the mine. In no case will subsequent calls exceed 2s. 6d. per share, or be made at a less interval than three calendar months between each call.

Forms of application for shares, or any further information, may be had from the solicitors or the broker, to whom applications must be forwarded on or before the 6th day of August next, when the allotment will be made.

* Since this was in type a letter has been received from Captain Grose, containing the following remarks:—"We have a great improvement in the lode for lead at the 6 ft. level, producing 8 to 10 cwt. per ft., and looking kindly to continue. I believe we are now on the eve of getting a good mine."—Pencoese, July 27, 1859.

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PARISH OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Capital £4000, in 1024 shares of £4 each. £1 to be paid at the time of allotment.

BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Captain Cornwall Hewwood.

SECRETARY—Mr. James Hammon.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This valuable mine, situated in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, has lately been acquired at considerable expense, though at short of the sum already expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, and opening upon the lodes above and below the adit level.

The position of the set is all that can be desired, being situated in the richest mineral district in the world, and indications are such as to guarantee the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon the capital embarked. The area of the mine is upwards of 200 acres, and is traversed by four lodes and two cross-courses; the junction of granite and slate is not far from the property, which is an important feature in the mineral districts of Cornwall, four-fifths of the rich mines in the county being in a similar position.

The great cross-courses that pass through Wheal Buller, West Wheal Basset, Carn Brea, and other rich mines in this district, and which made such immense deposits of ore in those mines, intersect the whole of the lodes in the Great North Tolgus, and it is fully anticipated that by sinking the engine-shaft to the 70, to intersect the lodes at that depth, large deposits of rich ore will be met with, and place the Great North Tolgus second to none in the district.

The engine-shaft is 50 fms. deep from the surface, and in good repair; there is an engine-house on the spot, which will be available to the present proprietors; this will be a saving to the present company of about 500l.

Numerous communications have been received from some of the leading mine agents in Cornwall, setting forth the certainty of the indications held out of realising great riches in depth, and all concur in stating that the expenditure of £2000 will be quite sufficient to erect the necessary machinery, drain the mine, and successfully develop the various lodes. A perusal of the annexed reports will best assert its intrinsic value.

The present proprietors being fully convinced of the unquestionable value of the property, and the certainty of success in the undertaking, have determined upon issuing 1024 shares, at £4 each, to raise the sum of £4096; but it being fully expected that £1024 will in the first instance be amply sufficient to develop the lodes in the set, they have determined not to call up the whole amount at once, but only the sum of £1024, as stated in the heading of this prospectus; and it is anticipated, before the expenditure even of that sum, that the return from the mine will meet the expenses and pay dividends to the shareholders bi-monthly.

The mine will be worked for dividends and not for market premiums. There are no free shares in the undertaking, and the operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all practical skill and dispatch, under the able superintendence of an experienced and scientific miner.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines, the West Wheal Seton lode traverses the entire length of the set, the railway passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant, and it is fully expected, within twelve months from the present date, that the shares will be selling at a large premium; the shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months.

REPORTS.

Truro, May 20, 1859.—In answer to your letter requesting my opinion of the mine you propose calling Great North Tolgus, I beg to say I thoroughly know the property as Wheal Elizabeth, and cannot conceive a spot to be more eligibly situated or more adapted by nature for mining purposes, if proper appliances be resorted to; the stratum in which the lodes are embedded consists of the true Cornish killas, is highly mineralised throughout, and your lodes are the great champion lodes that have made the neighbouring mines some of the most prominent in the world. Not the least important feature is the fact of the junction of the slate and granite formations being in this set, and in this, as in every other instance, the lode may fairly be expected to be productive to a vast extent. The Great North Tolgus Mine is situated on the great strike of east and west lodes in the Camborne and Redruth district, where the cauter lodes from the celebrated Buller, Basset, and Carn Brea Mines intersect, so that it is next to a moral certainty your mine will prove as successful as the Tolgus, Union, and others which hold the same relative position, and to which it adjoins. I was not aware that you had been so fortunate as to have secured this valuable set. I had been to examine it for another party, who were extremely sanguine, and I must say they had good reason to be so. I sincerely congratulate you on your good luck, and feel perfectly convinced a spirited endeavour will be crowned with a splendid success. You should have a good engine, of less than 40 to 50 in. cylinder. The rail from Portreath passes close by, so that all your materials can be cheaply obtained, and your ore readily shipped. Considerable work has been done in sinking and driving, the whole of which will be available for future operations; the old engine-house may be rendered serviceable by a little repair, and I should say a capital of £2000 will be ample to place the Great North Tolgus into a dividend state. I speak with great pleasure and confidence in this matter, as I have known the property for many years, and feel persuaded you have only to make the effort and reap your reward. G. HEWOOD.

Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham-house.

Camborne, Dec. 4, 1858.—The Great North Tolgus Mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, east of and on the same lodes as the Wheal Seton and West Wheal Seton Mines. I can add nothing to enhance the value of the district in which it is situated, much less detract from its merits, it being second to none in the world. This mine was worked during 1858, and was taken sunk to the 50 ft. level; a 30-in. cylinder engine was erected to drain the mine, with an 8-in. lift; with this they continued the works for some time, during which they returned a large quantity of rich copper ore, varying in price from £5 to £10 per ton; but it was soon found that the little engine was not of sufficient power to continue operations, and their only course was to erect a larger one, or abandon the mine. It being then held by parties who from peculiar circumstances declined to raise the necessary funds, and abandoned the property. There are five lodes in the set, the whole of which produce copper ore. The lode at the engine-shaft is 6 feet wide, composed of quartz, mica, and copper ore; this of itself will pay for working, and by sinking deeper the indications guarantee me in saying that you will meet with immense deposits of ore. The other lodes vary in size from 2 to 4 ft., and present similar indications. The mine is very extensive, and the stratum clay-slate; the junction is not far distant, and I consider it a property that will soon rank with the best dividend mines in Cornwall. I am supported in this opinion by all the leading agents in the district, whilst the miners who last worked there offered to invest a part of their earnings in the company. I advise you to proceed vigorously; you have every advantage. The railway passes near the mine, by which materials of every description may be obtained. The engine-house being standing no buildings will be required beyond sheds for the carpenter and smith. You have every advantage that can be desired for carrying out the adventure, and I am confident you will soon obtain the desired result.

To Mr. Thos. Spargo, 224 and 225, Gresham House, London.

East Trevelyan Mine, Perranuthnoe, St. Hilary, May 25, 1859.—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and am glad to hear you proved so fortunate as to procure the Great North Tolgus Mine set. I am perfectly acquainted with the property, as I was, in fact, the managing agent of the mine the last time it worked, and it was a source of great regret to me when from a refusal to supply the funds we were compelled to abandon the mine. I at that time held a large interest in the company, and shall be most happy to join with you in developing such a valuable property. The geological position of this mine is all that can be desired, the stratum is a light clay-slate, junction of granite and slate is near the property, the set is traversed by the great champion lodes that have produced such immense quantities of ore on the east, and that are now such sources of wealth in the Seton and West Seton Mines. Two large lodes cross pass through the entire length of the property, and the great cross-courses that traverse all the rich mines in the Redruth and Hingston district go through the centre of the mine. You have six or seven lodes, the whole of which present such indications that will justify me in saying that long before you have expended £2000 the mine will be paying dividends to the shareholders bi-monthly.

Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham House.

Form of application for shares to be made in the usual manner at the offices of the company, where maps, plans, and sections of the mine may be seen, and every information procured.

PETER FLOYD.

THE BURHAM BRICK, POTTERY, AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, the liability of shareholders being limited to the amount they each subscribe for. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and £2 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

W. PRICE BONNER, Esq., 74, Mark-lane, and Pembury, Kent.

Capt. JNO. DAVIES, R.N., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Kensington-park.

C. R. HARRISON, Esq., F.R.A.S., Kensington-park.

E. BEEMAN, Esq., 70, Borough, and Tunbridge, Kent.

Capt. JOSH. ROCHE, R.N., Upper Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

W. TAYLOR, Jun., Esq., 55, Victoria-street, Westminster.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Roche and Gover, 33, Old Jewry, E.C.

MANAGERS AT THE WORKS—Brick and Pottery, Mr. W. Varney, Cement, Mr. J. Ward.

BROKERS—Messrs. Smith and Binney, 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SECRETARY, pro tem.—A. W. Conner, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, No. 152, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purchase of the extensive and valuable brick and cement works established by the late Thomas Cubitt, Esq., at Burham, on the River Medway, which by the judicious outlay of capital in the application of every modern improvement, he succeeded in making, what they now indisputably are, the most extensive and complete of their kind in the kingdom.

Originally established for the supply only of his own wants in his extensive undertakings in Belgravia and elsewhere, and being used by him exclusively for that purpose, his produce has never yet been available to the general public, but the quality thereof has always been acknowledged to be of the highest character.

The ground on which the works are situated is mainly freehold, and they comprise every requisite for carrying on, at a small cost, a most extensive and remunerative trade in the several branches of clay productions, &c., to which they are adapted. The total area in the brick and cement fields is about 85 acres, and on the opposite side of the Medway there is a freehold and pit of 12 acres belonging to the estate, and capable of supplying all the wants of the works. The clay in the brick fields is the celebrated Gault clay, of an available depth of 130 ft., affording a supply more than sufficient for the operations of the next century, and it is the nearest field to the London market of that valuable brick earth.

While impossible to enumerate within the limits of a prospectus the several items of the plant, some idea of its completeness may be conveyed by stating that in the brick department are comprised 20 kilns, capable of burning 2,500,000 bricks at once; 17 acres of covered hack grounds and drying sheds; 17 Ainslie brick and tile machines, as improved by Cubitt, with all the requisite gearing, machinery, small plant, &c., and driven by a pair of condensing steam engines of 220-horse power, by Maudslays, Sons, and Field; also, large main tanks, wash mills, engines by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., and a reservoir of three acres extent, filled by the tide, for the general supply of the works; three miles of iron railway, intersecting the works, with all the requisite turntables, weigh-bridges, &c., and running down to the river side, where there is a wharf, forming a boundary to the works, and which is most substantially built, with stone facing walls, and of a sufficient extent to load six barges simultaneously.

In the pottery department there is a drying house three stories high, and nearly 400 ft. in length, fitted with hot water drying apparatus; also four pottery kilns, engine and boiler houses, and fitting shops, and in the pipe and tile department there are upwards of 100 patterns and sizes for goods of every description.

The cement works comprise four kilns, three drying stoves, nine coking ovens, wash mills, engines, pumps, pipes, &c., and a separate wharf on the river; there is also on the opposite side a wharf belonging to the sand pits.

On the premises there are offices and residences for the manager, a foreman's house, with cottages and mess rooms for the workmen, stabling, workshops for carpenters, &c., and houses, and all requisite buildings and offices, and the works are exempt from the River Medway dues.

The directors have arranged for the continuance in their respective departments of Messrs. Varney and Ward, so many years in the confidence of the late Mr. Cubitt

ed, for some years, and many people had found a great deal of fault, but he believed not would question their honour or their honesty in any way whatever, and they had fined themselves simply and solely to the affairs of the company. They had no inter-

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration Capt. Paull's report, and decide on the steps to be taken for getting more water, the mine having been stopped since May owing to the dry weather.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had been at the mine last week, and certainly the immense lode to be seen there was of unusual promise at surface, and deserved the most vigorous prosecution. He strongly recommended that Capt. Paull's advice be carried out. A finer looking lode could scarcely be seen.

It was then resolved to have the present ponds cleaned out, and as soon as possible

Mr. STEINFELD thought that the price which the Chairman had stated as the value of the sulphur ore was too low, he knew that 39s. was frequently paid in Liverpool. However, be this as it might, their prospects were, doubtless, highly encouraging, there was every ground for considering the idea of the property was valuable. He probably underrated owing to the circumstances under which the prices were obtained, went to Liverpool, and as it was soon known that he was a seller, and not a buyer, endeavoured to fix the lowest price, and he judged that about 30s. was as near a

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for week ending July 24 amounted to 12,826/7s. 3d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 4th: 2s. 10d.; number of passengers, 11,872.

BRITISH MINES

— J. Methersell, July 28: Moyle's engine-shaft is progressing, satisfactorily, and he

ground is a little easier for sinking. In the 41 east the ground is a little easier for driving, but not so much as the 40. In the 41 west we are breaking some good stones of ore from the south part of the lode. In the 40 east the cross-course is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40 west the cross-course is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Gray's mine is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. I will write to you when the lode is cut through.

LADY ELIZA.—J. Thomas, July 27: We are pushing on the deep adit with all force, and the wheel at Glivach will now be put in hand at once.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, July 22: Main Lode. In the 130 east, west of skip shaft, lode large, and opening tribute ground for tin and copper. At the 130 east not much progress has been made since last meeting; the men have been engaged raising for ventilation. At the 120 the lode is large, producing tin stuff of low quality. No change to notice in the 40 east. South Lode. The 120, east of cross-cut, is worth 84 per fm.; the rise over is worth 84 per fm. Middle or New Lode. The 20 east is worth 204 per fm. The 80 east is worth 104 per fm. No. 2 rise over the 80 is worth 184 per fm. The 70 east over the 80 is worth 104 per fm. The slopes over the 120 are worth 154 per fm. The slopes over the 80 are worth 94 per fm. We have twenty men getting good wages, at an average tribute of 3s. 9d. in 17, and 15 men on tribute from 6s. 6d. in 17, to 13s. 4d. We are driving cross-cut to cut the middle or new lode at the 120, 160, and 60 fathoms levels.

MERLYN.—W. Sandoe, July 26: Our 26, going east from the winze in the bottom of the 10, in cutting through the north and south lode, yields some strong spots of lead ore, but not to value; we have not reached the east wall of the lode yet. The Black shaft, sinking below the 26, on the course of Merlyn lode, is in a lode 2 feet wide, composed of carbonaceous lime, calcareous clay, &c., with occasionally some small lumps of iron ore, and presenting a promising appearance. In the 20, north of Wood shaft, there is no change to notice since my last report; there is a mixture of iron throughout the lode, and yielding good saving work for dressing. The slope in the back of this level is not so ore as it has been, but is still yielding good dressing work. Our dressing, &c., is going on satisfactorily.

MILL POOL.—W. Oats, Jun., J. Daniel, July 28: The engine-shaft on Harvey's lode is sunk 9 fms. under the 30; the lode is much the same as last reported. In the 30, west of Carter's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth from 34 to 47 per fm. In this level, east of Harvey's shaft, we have driven through the course of spar which we noticed in our last report; the lode is still small, and the ground quite in a disordered state. New Lode. In the 15 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 34 per fm. In the cross-cut in the 30, driving south, we have not cut through the lode yet. The rise in the back of the 20, against Orchard shaft, is up 5 fms.; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing saving work, ground still hard. We have drawn the water out of this shaft, but find it is too much to sink with as yet. In the 30 cross-cut, driving south, there is no change to notice; ground favourable for driving. Painter's Lode. In the deep adit, driving west, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing tin enough to pay for driving. Painter's shaft, sinking by four men, is now down 3 fms. under the 20; we expect this shaft to fall in with the lode about the deep adit level, which is 9 fms. under the 20.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, July 27: The engine-shaft is now about 4 fms. below the 25, ground moderate but heavy, and requires to be carefully timbered. The lode in the back of this level, both east and west, are looking much the same as last week. The men have not been able to work here regularly during the past week in consequence of the air being dead; but I am glad to say it is better now than I have seen it for some time past, and I hope it will continue so. Our condensing water is still short; we are, however, making a small wooden pump, to be worked by the engine for pumping the water in the pond; and if we succeed in not finding it too hot to condense with again, I hope we shall not be short of water in future. The cost of this pump will be trifling.

NANTEOS AND PENRHY.—Henry Boudry, July 26: In the 30 cross-cut, east of Bwichegwin, we have just passed through some branches of spar spotted with ore. The 26 east is yielding 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In Penrhy cross-cut there is no change to notice. In Kystumman deep adit, driving west from cross-cut, the lode continues to look well, and a communication is daily expected here with the party driving to meet this level. The rise over this level being about 10 fms. In the 20, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of muddle, with some good stones of ore; the slopes over this level and the level above are much the same as for some time past, worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitches are without any change to notice. The surface operations are going on favourably.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, July 22: I have no change of importance to note this week. The slope on the vein is as good as last reported, also the working on the Sun string.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—C. Carkeek, July 19: Since the last meeting we have driven the deep adit west 11 fms. 4 ft., at which point we cut the elvan course, and partly drained the water from the old workings in the bottom of the shallow adit. Here we discovered that the part of the lode we are driving on in the deep adit was not the same as that which made the tin in the bottom of the shallow adit, and that we had driven about one month more to cut the lode. We have cleared up the old bottom for about 10 fms. long; the lode is full 3 ft. big, and worth from 204 to 254 per fm. When the lode is cut in the deep adit we shall be able to stop the ground for 34 per fm. We have broken about 100 sacks of tin stuff from the bottom of the shallow adit, which I consider is good work.

NEW WHEAL VADON.—July 26: At the new shaft, sinking below the 12, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64 per fm. In the winze sinking below the 12, east of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 12, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 34 per fm. In all other places same as last reported.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, July 23: Wheel Bramble. Lizzie engine-shaft is sunk to the 30; the shaftmen are now employed in driving east and west, in which no lode as yet has been taken down. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is worth 104 per fm.; the lode in the same level, driving west, is 2 ft. wide, promising in appearance, and producing a little tin; we expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level, east and west of shaft, is worth 74 per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east, is producing saving work for tin; the lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 84 per fm. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level is worth 44 per fm. Pickups Lode. We have met with an arch of ground in sinking Elias engine-shaft, below the adit level, and are now sinking through the same, which we find to be productive of very rich tin stuff. Great North Lode. No alteration worthy of notice here. All the machinery on the mine is working well.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, July 27: In the 132, west of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore. In the 132 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 122 east the lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are just as usual. We shall sample to-day about 100 tons of copper ore.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, W. Thomas, July 27: The sumpmen are still employed in timbering and securing the engine-shaft, and cutting pit at the deep adit level, and will commence to sink during the following week. The rise on the south lode, east from Vivian's shaft, in the back of the deep adit level, is holed to the shallow adit, and the lode in the same is producing good stones of silver ore. The men are now employed driving the deep adit, east from Vivian's shaft. The ground in the cross-cut north, on the cross-course, is very favourable for driving. The back of the deep adit level, driving east, is looking well, on the slopes, both east and west, are producing good silver ore, and improving in appearance in the back of the shallow adit level. The level is still looking favourable. We have now from 12 to 14 tons of silver ore dressed on the floors, and hope to have against sampling 20 tons of pretty good silver ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Grenfell, July 26: The 40 is driven east of sump-winze about 2 1/2 fms.; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of copper per fm. The 30, driving east of engine-shaft, is through Bennett's cross-course, and has drained nearly the whole of the water from the 20, about Bennett's shaft. This looks favourable for the lode east of said cross-course at the 30, which we are now driving south with all possible dispatch. The winze sinking below this level, which is about 14 fms. east of sump-winze, is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 20, east of Bennett's, on north lode, will produce about 1 ton per fm. The 20, east of Bennett's, on south or Fryer's lode, is producing fine stones of ore. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

NORTH FRANCES.—John Moyle, July 23: Eales's Shaft. The shaftmen have completed the pit in the 84, and opened on the lode 6 feet east and 6 feet west of the shaft. On Monday I intend to put other men to drive west on the lode, as the shaftmen yesterday commenced to sink under the 84, at 124 per fm. In the 36, driving west of Eales's, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, without any alteration since my last report. In the adit driving west of cross-cut, on Scott's lode, the lode continues to be 6 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and kilaas, with spots of yellow copper ore; the bearing of the lode is 50° south of west, under 6 ft. in a perpendicular fathom. I have taken the men out of the end on Wright's lode, in the adit, and put them to sink a winze on the same, so that we may prove it deeper, also, if possible, to sink the winze to intersect Scott's lode at a deeper level. Hunt's shaft, sinking from surface, is without alteration to report on; the men are kept constantly at work from Monday morning to Saturday night.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Vivian, July 26: I trust that at the latest we shall have cleared the deep adit through the whole of the mine in the course of two or three weeks, and by that time we shall have cleared the mine and a large part of the old men's workings. The ancient tinners must have formed a very high opinion of this place, and from the appearance of the workings I think they were well paid for their time and expense. I anticipate soon to be making returns of mineral. My object will be to push the adit east on the main lode to intersect a cauter lode, which has produced large quantities of tin at shallow levels. When we reach the junction which it forms with our lode the chances are that we shall meet with very rich courses of tin. There are several other lodes which have been partially worked in the southern part of the mine between the Great Work Mine, which would be intersected from 50 to 60 fathoms deep by driving the deep adit south. This is a good speculation of itself. I think we have got through the worst of our work, and shall very soon see the adit end, which I am informed is worth from 64 to 74 per fm.

—J. Muffett, July 26: We are not as yet thoroughly into the deep adit end in the main part of the mine, but expecting to be so every day.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 23: The lode in the 12 and south is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and white lead. In the new winze, sinking a little behind this level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing some black gossan, and large lumps of lead, in the form I sent you a box of this week. The lode in the 27 and south for some time has been split into parts, all containing ore; the one upon which the end is driving has suddenly opened to 2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of ore; by its present direction a junction also with the other part of the lode will take place not far ahead.

NORTH MINERA.—W. J. Harris: No material change has taken place in the mine since last report. The three points now in operation are progressing favourably—Pugh's shaft, Pugh's level, and the new shaft for ventilation. We are getting on with the winze, and other surface work, as fast as we possibly can.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, July 27: The ground at the shaft is something harder for sinking. The south lode in the 52 rise is looking better than when I last reported. We have communicated the rise in the 43, on south lode, with the winze, which has ventilated this part of the mine considerably. All the other departments are much the same as for some time past.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, July 22: The lode in the sump shaft is large and dry; I shall be able to report its value next week. In the sump winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of grey ore, and promising stones of tin. In the 94 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore to the fm., and worth 144 per fm. In No. 2 winze in bottom we shaft, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing 4 tons of ore to the fm., and worth 204 per fm. In the 82 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, with stones of ore; ground good for driving. In the 70 north the lode is poor, with much water (sieve) and the decomposed kilaas very promising for ore. The tribute and tutwork pitches are looking very favourably.

PENHALDAVA.—T. Dodge: We have commenced to cut pit in the 40, preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft below this level. In the 40 north the lode is large, with a promising appearance. All other bargains are much the same as last reported.

PENHAUGER.—R. Knapp, July 11: The situation of this mine is in the immediate vicinity of the most productive lead mines of the district—Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, Wheal Endcott, and Wheal Wrey. The stratum is clay-slate, of that character which is always considered congenial for lead; and the character of the lode, so far as I have had an opportunity of examining it, supports that view. My examination was necessarily confined to the adit, as the shaft is at present full of water. The adit is extended considerably more than 100 fms. on the course of the lode, and the shaft is said to be sunk 18 to 19 fms. below. The adit at this point is about 9 fms. deep. The shaft is a good one—large and well timbered. The pitwork stands in it fixed and complete, with foot-way and divisions, so that nothing is wanted to commence draining the water but a small horse-lift, to raise condensing water and for dressing purposes when required. It is seldom that an opportunity of this kind occurs for making available the full outlay of the former workers; and the facilities and advantages which it offers for the rapid development of the mine cannot be surpassed. The prospects of the mine are strongly indicated by the quality of the gossan and quantity of ore found in the adit. I cannot entertain the idea that characteristics of this class, found to prevail so extensively as they do here, can fail to be productive of good results when properly developed. The lode, as seen in the adit, is 12 to 18 in. wide, is well formed, of good character, and approved bearing, corresponding in all respects to the lodes of the district that have been most productive of lead ore. I recommend that as soon as the water is drained you drive north and south of shaft at the bottom on the course of the lode; and I hesitate not to affirm that, for ore, shall be greatly disappointed if, at this point, satisfactory results are not obtained, unless some adverse and uncongenial strata should be met with, which cannot now be seen in the adit.

PENHALT SILVER-LEAD.—Capt. Jenkins, July 26: The continued drought has prevented our raising the stuff from Bob's lode, which is so full as to prevent the men working; I have taken them away from there, and placed them in the shallow adit level, where a very great improvement has taken place. I was underground this morning, and was very much pleased with the appearance of the lode; how big it is I cannot say, as we can scarcely say we have either wall of it. I ordered the men to shoot it abroad, as it appears to be impregnated with ore also there; not a regular leader, but lumps and large spots of ore. I brought up a stone with me to-day from 4 to 6 pounds weight, and brighter lead than I have ever seen; I should think it contains a good portion of silver. The lode is composed of flint, carbonate of lime, quartz, and a small portion of muddle. I flatter myself this portion of the mine will turn out wonderfully well.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony, July 28: Since our report of last month we have a little improved.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, July 25: During the past month we have sunk the 70 winze, on Goodman's lode, 3 fms. 2 ft. 4 in.; the lode in the bottom is poor; we have stopped sinking for the present. We have driven the 50 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 1 fm. 1 ft. 3 in., where we commenced a cross-cut south, to intersect any other part of the lode if standing. We have driven this cross-cut 1 fm. 3 ft. 1 in.; I think it advisable to drive 6 ft. further before we put the men to drive west again—set to two men, at 54 per fm. We have also sunk the 90 winze, on Kelly Bray lode, 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., at which point we holed the 100 fm. level; the men are now engaged in clearing some attic, to drive a cross-cut to the south part of the lode. The 100 fm. level is driving west about 25 fms., through a lode averaging about 18 in. wide, containing much gossan, pryan, muddle, and a little copper ore; the eastern part has not been driven on. The water is now in fork 5 fms. below the 100 fm. level. We are clearing the count-house shaft, which was nearly full to the 90 fm. level. We have in all about 11 tons of No. 1 and 6 tons of No. 2 lead ore, which will be ready for market in about a fortnight from this date. We set two pitches on tribute, at 12s. 6d. in 17, for lead only.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, July 23: Rhurruig new engine-shaft is sunk near 7 fms. In the cross-cut driving north in the deep adit level we have cut a lode chiefly composed of spar. The midway cross-cut driving to cut the south lode is letting out water, and the ground favourable for driving. In Khurruig upper adit level, west of No. 4 winze, a great length of the lode has been exposed to be compared with the winze in the bottom of a fortnight. In Nantiglas deep adit level, the cross-cut since last report has been extended upwards of 2 fms.; we have yet to drive from 4 to 5 fms. Foxpath cross-cut is extended 1 fm. 5 ft.; the end is letting out water.

RIBDEN.—R. Nines, July 28: The cutting down of the shaft still goes on very favourably. The water at Mison is now 39 fathoms below the bottom of the adit level, and the machinery continues to work well.

RITTON CASTLE.—S. M. Redge, July 28: The engine has arrived, and no time will be lost in its erection, the building being all complete. We shall push on to fork the water, and, during the sinking of the shaft below the 35, extend levels north and south to intersect the Bog main lode and the south lode, which is proved productive for lead ore above.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 27: No alteration in either of the ends from Borman's shaft since last report. I have placed the two men from the cross-cut west of Borman's shaft to open on one of the bunches there, and find that it opens very good tribute ground. The shaft on "Geer" ground we have named Wilson's. We find that the ancient vein down here about 7 fms. from surface, and must have had a great deal of tin; I broke a splendid stone out of one of the three bunches near the shaft. We sink this shaft with all speed 10 fms. below their workings, and drive and cut the branches at that depth; I hope to have it down 17 fathoms by next pay-day, now down 3 fms. below the old workings. We have discovered a fine east and west lode south of the elvan near this shaft, which we shall also drive and cut when the shaft is down, and in my opinion that of itself would be an excellent speculation. We have suspended the 30, west of engine-shaft, for want of air. The lode in the 20 west on this lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore. We have placed a pair of men to sink under the 20, or a good lode, worth 1 1/2 ton of good quality copper ore per fm. The 30 is not yet up to this, as the ore dip west. We have commenced a new shaft from surface on the lode, 55 fms. west of engine-shaft, for ventilation and discharge of stuff, and shall, I hope, complete it to the 20 in three months from this time; we shall get down with it very fast and very cheap, as the first 20 fms. will only cost us 254. In driving back west to the junction of both lodes on this we think we shall have a great deal of copper ore. The branches east and west of No. 1 and Borman's shafts continue very productive, and, on the whole, we have a good mine, with very good prospects.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hosking, July 28: In driving the shallow adit the ground is highly mineralised, being crossed by branches of spar and silver ore. In the last few feet driving the water has much increased, and there is now a great quantity issuing from the end, justifying the opinion that the tin lode will soon be met with.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENRITHAL.—G. Reynolds, July 28: The new lode going west is 1 ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper ore and lead, and still likely to improve as we near the elvan course. We continue to drive the cross-cut north, which is still in the elvan.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, July 23: Since my last report we have passed through a small branch of spar in the 62 cross-cut, which I think will be found to belong to the lode. At the shaft we have a hard floor of spar, and the progress is slow.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 27: From the bottom of the flat-roof shaft we have driven 24 ft. north into the lode, which is composed of spar, intermixed with copper and tin ore. The other parts of the mine are just as usual.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, July 26: The lode in the 105 winze produces 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 105 west is worth 74 per fm. The lode in the 105 rise is worth 114 per fm. The lode in the 94 rise is worth 44 per fm. The lode in the 54 west is worth 64 per fm. The lode in the 94 west produces stones of ore. There is no change to notice in the pitches in the new south shaft; we are driving north and south to cut through the lode.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 27: No alteration to notice since last reported.

SOUTH PENHALDAVA.—J. Dodge, July 21: In the 32 south the lode has been rather disordered for the last two or three days by means of a floor of spar crossing the end. In taking down the lode to-day I find it again improving; the leader part is about 10 in. wide, composed of soft spar, pryan, fookan, and muddle, with copper and lead ore, saving work, and looking very promising indeed for further improvement. The 32 north is still in disordered ground; lode unproductive.

ST. AUUSTEL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, July 23: The lode in the 35, at Dowson's, is not looking quite so well as last reported, although now a good lode. The lode in the 25 east is looking very well, worth from 4 to 5 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; we are in the lode here about 8 feet, but not through it. Looking at these two points, our prospects are very good. Of course it will take a month to open the lode a little, before much benefit can be felt from it. Other parts of the mine are much as usual. The 45 cross-cut is without change to notice.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, July 26: At the 144, east of Trussell's, the end is looking lower, and the lode is 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 144 east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and the lode in the lode standing to the north, which part I think we shall find will add to the value of the lode. The winze sinking below this level will produce from 9 to 10 tons of ore per fm. All other places are much the same.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—Thos. Foot, July 26: The engine-shaft is now being sunk 10 ft. below the 226, and the ground is still favourable for sinking. The lode in the 226 south is 4 feet wide, and still continues to yield 21 cwt. of lead per fm.; we have two stops in the back of this level, each producing 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 215 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; the four stops in the back of this level are yielding about the same quantity of lead per fm. as when last reported on. The lode in the 208 south is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 208 east is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 208 west is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 208 north is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 208 south is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm. 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[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The stock markets were depressed during the early part of the week, but a general rise in prices took place on appearance of the second edition of the *Times* on Thursday. The MINING SHARE MARKET has shown more activity during the whole week, and the demand for dividend mines has been great, and well sustained. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is considered that just a month ago the standard for copper was 120*l.* 12*s.*, at a produce of 6*s.*, and that last week it had risen to 134*l.* 6*s.*, produce 6*s.*, and this week a further advance has taken place. The rise in copper has materially assisted the dividend and other produce mines, and a reference to the quotations at the end of June, and to the figures given below, will also show that a considerable rise has taken place in the marketable value of most of them. Good progressive mines are commanding more attention, and this will probably be even more noticeable as dividend stocks reach a certain standard, beyond which investors do not care to purchase for investments. Speculative shares for the time are rather neglected, but there are many in the market worth attention. West's Radnor shares have been in demand, and leave off at 13*½* to 13*¾*, ex dividend of 4*l.* per share declared at the meeting on Thursday, when the accounts showed a profit of 219*g.* on the two months, and a balance left in hand after paying the dividend, of 2100*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The reserves of the mine were stated at the meeting to be 20,000*l.*, and the next dividend expected to be of the same amount as the present. East Bassett, 170 to 175; at the meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 3984*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per share, a dividend of 8*l.* per share declared, leaving 1087*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* in hand; the report stated the 70, west of the new winze, to be worth 70*l.* per fm.; the 70, east of new shaft, 35*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 80, west of the new winze, 200*l.* per fm. Wheel Telrawny, 28 to 29; at the meeting, the accounts showed a profit of 898*l.* 6*s.* on the quarter, and a dividend of 1300*l.* (1*l.* 5*s.* per share) declared, leaving 1284*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* to credit of next account; the report stated that, owing to the stopes, pits, and ends having become harder, less ore has been broken, and the net parcel for sale will be less than the last; an improvement in the mine is fully expected at Smith's shaft. East Russell, in the absence of any news, less week ending, as we are now informed, to the illness of the

were flat, and declined to 7½, 8; but on Tuesday they rose to 9½, 10½, buyers, the report being that the lode in the 88 had greatly improved, worth 304 per ton; after various fluctuations the price leaved off at 11 to 11½; the latest report values the lode at from 600 to 700 per ton; by telegram received at the office at three o'clock yesterday, the lode in the 88 was still as valuable, and the end 2½ fms. from the mine. Alfred Consols, 5 to 5½; Bedford United, 7½ to 8; Carn Brea, 8½ to 8¾, in demand; Cook's Kitchen enquired for, at 6½ to 7; Craddock Moor, 35 to 37; East Grannis Lake, 2½ to 3; East Rosewarne, 1 to 1½; Grumbler and St. Aubyn, 64 to 66; Great Alfred shares have been enquired for, at 1½ to 1¾; Great South Tolgus, 13½ to 14; Herodfoot in demand, at 8½ to 9; Hingston Down, 3½ to 4½; Kelly Bray, 3 to 3½; Lady Bertha, 24s. to 26s.; Margery, 10½ to 11; North Crofty, 7½ to 8. North Roskear's were flat at 18, sellers, the beginning of the week, but leave off firm at 21 buyers. Par Consols, 11½ to 12½; Pedn-an-drea, 35s. to 40s.; Providence, 77½ to 82½; Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 11s. South Caradon, 24½ to 25, ex div. of 5d. declared, leaving a balance of 2858½. 18s. 6d. to be carried to next account, and the mine continues to look well. South Condurrow, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; South Frances, 170 to 175; West Seton, 380 to 390, and in demand; West Basset, 21 to 23; Wheal Basset, 180 to 190; Kitty (Lelant), 10½ to 11; Wheal Margaret flat, at 55 to 57½; Stray Park, 10½ to 11, in demand; Tolvadden, 8 to 8½.

In Mining Shares, on the Stock Exchange, a fair amount of business has been transacted during the week. The following prices are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Alfred Consols, 5; East Wheal Russell, 7½, 9½, 9, 10, 10½; Grumbler, 65; Margaret, 55½ to 56½; Providence, 79; West Caradon, 140.

In Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1; Cobbe, 44, 44½, 44; Mariquita, 1; United Mexican, 1, 1½.

During the week but a limited amount of business has transpired "outside" in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares, prices generally maintaining their former quotations. Linares, 11 to 12; Worthing, 10s. to 11s. Mariquita, 1 to 1½; at the meeting on Friday a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared. North Rhine, 1 to 1½. Cobbe, 44 to 44½; the directors have declared a dividend of 2s. per share. Port Phillip, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; General, 24½ to 24½; United Mexican, 1½ to 1¾.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for six months ending June 30, 1859, and also as compared with six months ending June 30, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.			
	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Coal and culm	£1,621,700	£1,590,573	£ 31,127
Hardware and cutlery	1,002,209	1,339,648	337,439
Machinery	190,984	1,107,790	1,487,198
Steam-engines	£559,970	£279,408	—
Other sorts	1,133,912	1,793,882	660,000
Total	£4,417,869	£4,326,419	£ 91,450
Less decrease machinery		306,684	
Total		£4,019,735	£ 407,724
Metals			
Iron—Pig	£556,923	£416,018	—
Bar, bolt, and rod	269,221	1,251,191	981,970
Railway	1,771,863	2,176,250	404,387
Wire	101,420	106,365	5,945
Cast	419,524	450,616	31,092
Wrought	1,319,423	1,537,269	217,846
Steel, unwrought	254,000	394,311	140,311
Copper—Unwrought	247,160	339,229	92,069
Sheet	771,475	654,242	—117,233
Wrought	336,138	1,254,773	918,635
Lead—Unwrought	72,246	134,474	62,228
Brass—Unwrought	73,080	268,174	195,094
Lead—Pig	135,478	130,713	—4,765
Or, litharge	73,080	268,174	195,094
Tin—Unwrought	135,478	130,713	—4,765
Plates	651,482	776,910	125,428
Grand total	£13,577,565	£13,811,099	£ 233,534
Less decrease copper		£126,028	
Netto brass		3,486	129,542
Total		£13,833,583	£ 233,534

The imports of metals, metallic ores, and minerals identified with mining into the port of London since our last report have been:—Copper: 27½ casks from Port Phillip; 10 casks and 1 case from Sydney. Copper Ore: 100 tons from Eleutheria. Iron: 702½ bars from Gothenburg; 312½ bars from Schwabach; 3209 bars from Skellefteå; 9196 bars from Stockholm; 2561 bars from Gelfe; 4098 bars from Nyhamna; 3208 bars from Nyland. Steel: 731 bundles and 14 kegs from Gothenburg. Lead: 1650 pigs from Cadiz. Tin: 4555 slabs from Penang. Spelter: 200 tons, 3775 plates from Stettin; 130 casks, 912 ingots, 11 cases from Antwerp. Zinc: 80 pigs, 969 ingots, and 509 sheets from Antwerp; 32 casks from Rotterdam; 47 barrels from Ghent. Black lead: 265 casks from Hamburg. Brimstone: 210 tons from Licata.

In the London Coal Market, during the past week, there has been an appearance of dullness, although a large quantity of coals have been sold, prices remaining much the same as last reported. On Monday, there were 120 ships at market; 37 were sold, 50 went to supply gas contracts, and 33 remained unsold. On Wednesday, 50 ships were at market; 25 ships were sold, 10 went to supply gas contracts, and 15 remained on hand. Yesterday, there was a slight improvement; 52 ships were at market; 20 were sold, 19 went to supply gas contracts, and 13 remained on hand.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3105 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,847½. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 135½. 5s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 6½. 8s.; quantity of fine copper, 209 tons 17 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
June 30.	3105	135½	6½	6½. 8s.	209 17
July 7.	3418	117	7½	7½. 6d.	77 14
" 14.	3710	129	9	9. 6d.	88 4
" 21.	3829	134	6½	6½. 19	91 10
" 28.	3105	135½	6½	6½. 8	90 11

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 16½. 3s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 12. 1s. 10d.

The following dividends have been declared during the month of July:

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£7 0 0	£ 7,168 0 0
East Basset	8 0 0	4,056 0 0
Par Consols	0 10 0	5,200 0 0
West Basset	0 9 0	2,700 0 0
South Caradon	5 0 0	2,560 0 0
South Frances	5 0 0	2,480 0 0
West Caradon	4 0 0	2,048 0 0
Carn Brea	2 0 0	2,000 0 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1,500 0 0
Derwent Mines	5 0 0	1,400 0 0
Trelawny	1 5 0	1,300 0 0
Grumbler and St. Aubyn	2 0 0	712 0 0
Exmouth	0 2 6	912 0 0
Buller	2 10 0	640 0 0
East Wheal Lovell	0 5 0	512 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 2 0	500 0 0
Wheal Grylls	0 7 6	384 0 0
Craddock Moor	0 5 0	264 0 0
Cobbe	2 0 0	24,000 0 0
Port Phillip	1 0 0	5,000 0 0
Total		£83,636 2 0

At the East Basset Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1234½. 8d.; ore sold, May, 2770½. 11s. 3d.; June, 2414½. 18s. 6d.; tin, 343½. 19s. 3d.; 6763½. 17s. 8d.—Mine cost, May and June, 869½. 9s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 356½. 15s. 1d.; stationary assessment, 9½. 2d.; dues, 345½. 11s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 5183½. 5s. 10d. A dividend of 4096½. (8d. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1087½. 5s. 10d. carried to the credit of next account. The agent reported that the slopes in the back of the 70, east of new winze, are worth 1000 per ton.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 175. 4d.; copper ore sold, April, 4953½. 10s. 11d.; May, 3922½. 10s. 11d.; ore sold, 11. 5s.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, March, 3189½. 9s. 11d.; April, 3123½. 9s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 5565½. 18s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 2580½. A dividend of 2048½. and a bonus of 512½. (equal together to 6d. per share) were declared; 146½. 19s. 7d. was paid to West and South for new condensing work for Pearce's engine, and 2588½. 18s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. P. Glynn reported that the mine continued to be prosperous, and that there was every probability of keeping up the dividends.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a profit for March and April of 2199½. 16s. 5d. A dividend of 2048½. (4d. per share) was declared. Mr. F. Pryor read a most satisfactory report. The details will be found in another column.

At Wheal Treawney meeting, on Monday (Mr. John Philip in the chair), the accounts for March, April, and May showed—Balance last audit, 1686½. 8s. 6d.; sales of lead ore, 6213½. 8s. 11d.—Mine cost, 4528½. 9s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 787½. 2s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 2884½. 9s. 9d. A dividend of 1300½. (1½. 5s. per share) was declared, and 1284½. 9s. 9d. carried to next account. The profit on the three months' working was 306½. 6s. 1d. [The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

The Tincroft Mining Company declared a dividend of 6s. per share on Monday.

At Pedn-an-drea United Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Nicholas Harvey in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2337½. 4s. 11d.; tin sold, 3130½. 15s. 3d.; arsenic, 95½. 10s. 10d.; discount, 32. 5s. 10d.—Labour cost, tin, 1164½. 6s. 10d.; May, 1167½. 15s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 640½. 18s. 3d.; ore sold, 1684½. 14s. 3d.; value of materials on 190 shares, 81½. 15s.; secretary, office rent, clerks, stationery, postage and other stamps, &c., for April and May, 27½. 16s.; leaving balance to next account, 2233½. 12s. 5d. The amount of liabilities being 7089½. 0s. 3d. shows a credit balance of 1487½. 12s. 2d., of which 633½. 10s. had to be paid for shares relinquished.

At the Lewis Mines meeting, on July 22, the accounts for three months, ending May, showed—By call, 2800½. black tin and carriage, 231½. 5s. 6d.; copper ore, 477½. 8s.; arsenic, 54½. 7s. 6d.; 5118½. 11s. 8d.—Balance last audit, 2415½. 19s. 8d.; mine cost, 1823½. 2s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 730½. 15s. 1d.; ore sold, 1084½. 9s. 4d.; leaving to credit, 1771½. 4s. 11d.—[The agent's report is among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the Holmshush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Procter in the chair), it was resolved that the directors be empowered to confer with the respective committees of the Kelly Bray and Redmor Mines, and to take the necessary steps to carry out the suggestions contained in Capt. F. Pryor's report, which will be found in another column. The meeting was then adjourned to that day fortnight, to receive the directors' report.

At Goominis Mine meeting, on July 15 (Mr. R. Vivian in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 11. 5s. 7d.; mine cost, March to June, 308½. 12s. 7d.—Call, 206½. leaving to credit, 53½. 15s. 2d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. R. Davies reported upon the mine, he believes they have a good mineral property, and which, if properly developed, will become a lasting dividend-paying concern.

At Willow Bank Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair), it was resolved to have the present ponds cleaned out, and as soon as possible to continue the operations, and to endeavour to make arrangements with the neighbouring mines to make another reservoir for the supply of water in dry seasons.

At the Cwm Sebon Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of 500½. liabilities over assets. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. A favourable report was read. Details in another column.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 802½. 18s. 7d. A call of 16s. per share was made. The report stated that there was a great improvement in the mine, the lode in the middle shaft showing rich outcrops of copper ore in a rich gossan, 3 feet wide. The tin also had improved, and the agents estimated to raise ore averaging 9 tons of tin per month. The position of the mine recommended the effectual exploring of the north ground, of which he spoke very highly, and also driving on the lower levels of the old mine.

At West Rosewarne meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities to the end of June of 363½. 16s. 8d., and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made, payable Aug. 18. Capt. Richards reported that the shaft was down about 3½ fathoms below the 60, and he expected to cut the lode in the 70 (including the cross-cut) in five months. There is a good branch of ore at the shaft, underlying north, so that it will intersect the north branch about the 70. In three months he expects to see the intersection of the two branches, and from present appearances anticipates a favourable result.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on July 20 (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts for March, April, and May showed—Balance last audit, 560½. 10s. 4d.; mine cost, March to May, 1132½. 12s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 491½. 17s.; commission, &c., 10½. 19s. 10d.—2203½. 19s. 10d.—Black tin sold, 1192½. 17s. 2d.; carriage, 7s. 6d.; committee's fees returned last quarter, 12½. 12s.; call, 512½. leaving debit balance, 479½. 6s. 2d. Upon the quarter there was a loss of 490½. 14s. 10d. A call of 1s. per share was made. It was resolved that the relinquished shares remain with the committee as the shareholders' shares, to be disposed of as the committee may think proper. Messrs. Hinds, Minton, Allender, and Munt, were re-elected the committee of management. Capt. J. Thomas reported that at the Boundary engine-shaft, and in the bottom levels, he considered there were good prospects of improvement. There were 22 men on the work and 42 on tribute.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, on July 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 32½. 11s. 7d.; mine cost, Feb. to May, 1019½. 11s. 4d.; tributers' balances, 589½. 13s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 391½. 10s. 7d.; engine, &c., for new work, 406½. 11s. 9d.—2439½. 18s. 8d.—Copper ore sold (less dues, 1-18th), 1999½. 15s. 1d.; tin, 34½. 15s. 1d. dues, 1-18th, 40½. 3s. 9d.; sundries, 4½. 4s. 6d.; leaving debit balance, 439½. 7s. 6d. Capt. J. Thomas reported that the mine had continued steadily to improve. The debit balance had been increased in consequence of the erection of a steam-whim, skip-road, &c., but they believed with the present prospects, and the probability of a further rise in copper, they would be able to pay off their balance next meeting.

At New Treleigh Consols quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Carr in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 456½. 10s. 4d. A satisfactory report from Capt. Pryor was read. Full details will be found in another column.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cornorree Mining Company, held yesterday, three gentlemen of influence and known position in Dublin were added to the board, and they have consented to act as a local committee. This is a desirable step for the general interests of the enterprise, for nothing could be better evidence of the estimation in which the company is held in Ireland, where its merits or demerits are readily determinable, than to find that support is publicly given by those whose standing is so good amongst their fellow-citizens, and who have every opportunity of investigating practically the statements put forth. We hear that the subscription list is filling up rapidly in the sister country, and the announcement of an appointment of a local committee will, no doubt, assist much in securing the necessary capital. Indeed, we find that the last day for receiving applications for shares has been fixed for August 15, as the directors are resolved to take immediate measures for the vigorous prosecution of the works on the part of the company. The extension of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway to the mineral districts of Wicklow will be completed, it is said, in about twelve months, and this will be a great improvement to this company, for the Cornorree Mines will be the first reached by this means of rapid transit, and, consequently, the first and most benefited. One of the gentlemen appointed to the Cornorree board is a director of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, and, of course, it is of much moment to the shareholders of the railway that every expedition should be used in finishing the line, for the enormous traffic which will be brought over it from the mines will be a source of substantial benefit. The price of sulphur ore has also risen lately in the market 3s. or 4s. per ton above the value stated in the calculations of the Cornorree Mining Company, so that on every hand the prospects seem to be improved since the promulgation of the prospectus, and, consequently, there is increased reason to consider that the project in question will prove a desirable channel for the investment of capital.

At the South Devon Iron and Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Sarr in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the capital of the company be reduced from 100,000l. to 65,000l. The report of the local manager, Mr. J. Harris, was read, which was of a very favourable character. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Great Tregune Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Scott in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 137½. 4d. A favourable report was read. In order to carry on the mine, the directors had been compelled to issue a large number of 2s. 6d. shares, as the rules of the company did not admit of a call being made. Details in another column.

At New Wheal Frances meeting, on July 19, the accounts showed—

Mine cost, Feb. to May, 99½. 8s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 177½. 16s. 2d.; calls due on relinquished shares, 11½. 10s. 12s. 8d.—Balance last audit, 454½. 2s. 8d.; call, 167½. 16s.; leaving debit balance, 61½. 2s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. [The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At the Irish Peat Company special general meeting, on July 22 (Mr. A. Miller in the chair), a statement was submitted, showing that the assets of the company amounted to 3744½. 10s. 11d., of which 3744½. 10s. 11d. was due to the company at present on deposit at the company's bankers. Mr. A. Miller was requested to undertake the final winding-up of the company's concerns, and authority was given him to make compromises, sales, or other settlements of debts or claims of every description. He is to realise and divide the remaining assets without calling any further general meeting, the company guaranteeing to hold him free from personal responsibility. The thanks of the corporation were given to their secretary (Mr. Albert D. Michael), for the energy, ability, and integrity with which he has conducted the business of the company and its winding-up, and 50l. were voted to him in token of their approbation; and they directed a copy of the resolution, signed by the board, to be delivered to Mr. Michael. The sum of 50 guineas was voted to Mr. Miller, as a testimony of the shareholders' appreciation of his unwearied efforts in the final management and winding-up of the concerns, Messrs. Twining, Ross, Wade, and Watson being appointed to present the same. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Wade (who refused any pecuniary testimonial), to the Chairman, and to the directors, and the meeting separated.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobbe meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. George Hibbert in the chair), the report of the directors stated that, in submitting the audited account of the operations of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, that during the greater portion of the past year they had laboured under the disadvantages of a lessened produce, inferior quality of ore raised, and bad prices at Swansea. The average quality of the ore raised had been 14½, which was ¼ less than that of the year 1857. The price per unit amounted only to 16s. 9d. being 1s. 7d. less than that of 1857, and 2s. 6d. less than 1858. The want of steam-power had, no doubt, been the chief cause of the lessened quantity and depreciated quality of the ore raised. By this the agents had been prevented from working the richer districts, but in order to keep up the produce had been compelled to have recourse to the poorer lodes. The new engine, however, having continuously worked from about the end of January last, by which complete control over the water had been obtained, this difficulty was removed. During the first five months of the present year there has been raised 5315 tons, which, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showed an increase of 592 tons; the quality had also improved, averaging about 15½. The prospects of the mines in the deeper levels are spoken very favourably of by the agents in Cuba; and it is confidently expected that when certain progressive works have been completed not only will an increased quantity, but ore of a richer quality will be shipped to this country. A dividend of 24,000l. (2d. per share) was declared. The report and accounts having been received and adopted, votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors were unanimously accorded for the services they had rendered in the management of the affairs of the company, when the proceedings terminated.

At the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Friday (Mr. J. D. Fowles in the chair), power was given the directors to raise sufficient capital on debenture bonds to meet the amount coming due in February next. The retiring directors were re-elected, and a gratuity of 100l. presented to the secretary for the assiduity and interest displayed by him in the affairs of the company. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared. Full details are in another column.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Robert Biddulph in the chair), a resolution was unanimously carried "that the directors be required to take immediate steps to bring the United Mexican Mining Association under the Limited Liability Acts." Messrs. Morris and Weston, the retiring directors, and Mr. Hibbert, the retiring auditor, were re-elected. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the South Europe Mining Company meeting yesterday (Dr. Lawrence in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1407½. 6s. 6d. The retiring directors and shareholders' auditor were re-elected, and thanks voted to the board for their energy in conducting the affairs of the company. Details in another column.

At the Australian Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. F. Davis in the chair), it was stated that the negotiations for the formation of a new company had been unsuccessful. It was anticipated that the sale of stores in the colony, and the rents to be received in the colony, would enable the directors to meet current expenses, to discharge the debts of the company, and that probably a surplus might remain.

At the Dun Mountain Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. A. Rogers in the chair), the accounts showed—Assets 22,000l., and share capital 53,000l. It was stated that the chromite of iron discovered in the mountains was practically inexhaustible, and that, in the opinion of geologists, the Dun Mountain contained copper, which might be discovered during the chrome workings, which latter, it was stated, could be worked to a profit. To accomplish the delivery of the mineral, however, the construction of a tram-road was necessary, which would cost about 4000l., to be paid out of the capital. Votes of confidence to the Chairman and directors were accorded.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dickson in the chair), a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared. We are compelled to postpone our report of the proceedings.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining market continues languid, and not much doing. A meeting of shareholders in Fawcett Mine was held at Mr. Hees's office, Leeds, on Monday, and has been twice adjourned, which resulted in finally completing the arrangements for sale, and delivering up the mine to the purchaser for the sum of 700l. in 21 days from the 26th inst.—the mine to be worked at his expense up to that time. The mine is to be brought out in a new company, to which it will be sold for the sum of 800l., to be worked under the Joint-Stock Companies Act (limited). Yorkshire Mining Company, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Craven Moor, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; Hedden Moor, 1½ to 2; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. dis.; Merrifield, 6s. to 8s. dis.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Newtownards	70	£14 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Tees Side	5	14 0 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Sold on the 27th July.			
Wheal Lindott	55	21 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	40	9 17 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Sold on the 28th July.			
Westminster	50	14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesvath	80	14 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	40	14 8 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	25	14 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Orsted	10	15 1 0	ditto
ditto	8	8 0 0	ditto
Coldbank	30	12 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	15	15 1 6	Adam Eytton.
Llanerch-yr-Air	20	15 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cae Conroy	5½	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	28	15 0 0	ditto
Drylle	10	18 17 6	A. Courage & Co.
Aberderry	13	18 17 6	Adam Eytton.
Pool Park	22	14 7 6	—

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Rhyclod	100	£3 7 0	—

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 30th June.					Purchasers.	
	Tons c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	
Pedn-an-drea	3	16	2 13	£56 0 0	£ 329 8 11	Harvey & Co.
ditto	6	7	2 13	77 7 6	493 13 2	ditto
ditto	1	0	2 22	65 0 0	67 5 3	ditto
Sold on the 25th July.						
Drake Walls	5	15	0 0	87 0 0	—	Harvey & Co.
ditto	5	15	0 0	87 0 0	—	Daubuz & Co.
ditto	11	10	0 0	75 15 0	—	Enthoven & Co.
Timoroff	12	0	0 0	73 0 0	—	N. Anthony.
ditto	4	0	0 0	69 15 0	—	Harvey & Co.
ditto	3	10	0 0	69 15 0	—	Bissac & Co.
ditto	3	10	0 0	69 15 0	—	Calenick Co.
Sold on the 27th July.						
St. Day United	15	13	2 21	71 5 0	1117 10 5	Harvey & Co.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1847), *Glancing among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1859.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1858, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1857, 1856, and 1855, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR. published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 41s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and profitable mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING March 31, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

MAP OF CORNWALL.—A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of the County of Cornwall, by THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker, 223 and 224, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. This map is drawn on a scale of three miles to an inch, and geologically coloured from the Ordnance Survey. It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the county are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary line of upwards of two hundred parishes. Price, mounted on cloth and rollers, 10s. 6d.

STATISTICS (Compiled from Official Documents) AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL. By THOMAS SPARGO. Sent post free for seven postage stamps.

SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Throws from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein. By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.C.S., F.G.S. Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 134, Strand, London, W.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WHEAL HENDER.—The remarks in our Circular of July 14, and to which your correspondent, "A Shareholder," refers in last week's Journal, were made in consequence of a letter from the proprietor to a shareholder, and which was forwarded to us. Having paid our calls regularly, and with great confidence in the ultimate success of the mine, if properly worked, we quite agree with "A Shareholder" that it would be an unjustifiable act to stop the works just now, merely on account of the arrears of calls; and that some steps should be taken to dispose of them through the Stagnary Court, and get new blood into the concern. The management is entirely in Cornwall, without any office of reference in London; though many persons would imagine, on reading your correspondent's letter, that we were connected with it.—WATSON AND CUELL.

THE COPPER ORE STANDARD.—Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the produce of the ore sold at the Cornish Tackings, it is extremely difficult to state whether the rules given by gentlemen connected with the trade, as Mr. Tregay appears to be, are correct or incorrect; but having fortunately preserved the document you forwarded me as obtained from your very intelligent Cornish Correspondent, I have been enabled to test Mr. Tregay's rule, and the following is the result:—The document states that at Pool Tackings, on Oct. 7, 1858, when the average standard was 1231. 19s., the average produce was 7½, and the average price per ton 61. 1s. The produce of the several parcels were given by your Cornish Correspondent, and which you remarked he assured you were correct. The prices between parentheses are those actually paid at the sale, so that the inaccuracies which result from using Mr. Tregay's system will be at once apparent. West Selson ore: 75 tons, 3½ prod., 21. 3s. 2d. (21. 7s.); 56 tons, 1¾ prod., 131. 0s. 2d. (129. 18s.); 43 tons, 6½ prod., 51. 14s. 8d. (51. 3s. 6d.). Wheal Clifford ore: 120 tons, 6 prod., 41. 10s. 10d.; 49 tons, 5 prod., 31. 17s. 2d. (31. 1s.); 20 tons, 16½ prod., 151. 12s. 6d. (151. 0s. 6d.). South France ore: 77 tons, 7½ prod., — the produce of the day, price, of course, the same; 57 tons, 6½ prod., 51. 14s. 8d. (51. 3s. 6d.); 55 tons, 11¾ prod., 101. 16s. 4d. (101. 12s. 3d.). I have taken three parcels from each of the three first mines in the Tackings List of the *Mining Journal* on the day referred to, which proves that Mr. Tregay's tables are about the same as Davey's and Hinchin's, too low for low produces and too high for high ones—indeed, all the calculations I have made lead me to believe that the principle of working is wrong.—A FRENCH COPPER-ORE PURCHASER.

THE COPPER STANDARD.—The Table No. 3, for ascertaining the standard to be given for any produce from 1½ to 60, in proportion to a given produce and standard, in my "Tables for the Use of Persons Employed in Mines," is calculated from the datum assumed by Mr. W. Tregay in his letter inserted in your last Journal. I shall be glad to send a copy per post of the whole book to any one remitting 4s. in postage stamps, or by post-office order.—W. WHITEHEAD: *Lakeard, July 27.*

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.—Mr. Seabury, the secretary of the company, has answered my communication in your columns. It is not too early that a deputation has been dispatched to visit the property. But should they decide upon working it, I must reiterate that no time should be lost in commencing operations, as another year, with all its dues, &c., will elapse; whereas if one of the shafts were opened this year explorations could commence, and silver might be delivered to the Government smelting-works when they commence their reducing operations. There is, as I have before stated, a vast field open for enterprise in Norway; but it requires that those who work mines there should do so with energy, and not in the spiritless manner in which the majority of mineral deposits have been wrought there.—VICTOR.

UTILISING WASTE SUBSTANCES.—There are many persons who write on this subject, and to my thinking they possess in some instances not too much knowledge of what they are dilating upon. They would propose where a mine possesses a number of semi-metals that these should be worked and realised. As an instance of the feasibility of their ideas, they bring forward calculations of the amounts these substances will fetch; in general, however, they forget the cost, not only of dressing but likewise bringing to surface. Even when brought to grass, as sometimes they are obliged to be, it would be better that they should be left alone than subjected to any further manipulation. I know an instance of an association which stated in their prospectus that they had thousands of tons of valuable stuff in sight. The miners in question, for certain reasons, it is not necessary to mention here; yet practical men, although they do not deny its existence *in situ*, are of opinion that it is so disseminated through the mass that it will not pay for breaking down, much less dressing. The Twista process was a pretty plaything. The extraction of the copper from the poor ores of Foholad, in Norway, was perfectly practicable, but here they did not pay for mining; and such has been the case with numberless other inventions, both for gold, silver, and copper. Where these substances can be realised to a small profit they always should be made useful; but to protest against the money of shareholders being dissipated in crude experiments, which are merely got up in some instances by persons who have no knowledge of the subjects they profess to deal with, but are endeavouring to obtain a precarious living by imposing on the credulity and cupidity of those whom they induce to listen to their specious reasonings and fallacious arguments.—S. E.

PENWAGHT AND WHEAL WREY.—In the brief notice of this meeting, which appears in last week's Journal, I perceive there is a credit balance of 5281. 6s. 3d., and that a deputation is to visit the mine, and investigate and report upon all matters, at the same time to receive and pay all moneys of the company. With all due deference to the committee, I think that it would have been far more satisfactory to the shareholders had these steps been taken prior to the meeting, as many of the rumours now in circulation, and which have been flying about for some time past, would have been avoided. Let us hope that no unnecessary delay will take place, but that in the course of a few days the report will be published, and that the committee will give it the greatest publicity possible, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. By so doing they will prove that there is no cause for any of the dubious accounts which have been for so long a period current, and which I trust for their own satisfaction they will see dispelled.—T. B.

MINING EDUCATION.—"A Mine Captain," writing from Lostwithiel, mentions a case where a certain mineral was taken to a chemist, who stated that it was carbonate of baryta, whereas it was merely a rather peculiar carbonate of lime; and that in this case the opinion of a practical miner, who had been so from the time he was ten years of age, was disregarded; the consequence of this was that the salt was taken up, a large quantity of mineral raised, samples sent to buyers, and then a cargo shipped to them at a good price. Your correspondent then says that after they came to work it down a letter arrived, requesting that nothing should be done until certain experiments had been made. The chemists were then again set to work, and they pronounced it carbonate of lime. I have never read a better plea for mining education than is put forward by this practical man. Here in the county of Cornwall a mine was worked, a cargo of ore raised and sold, and yet so little did those who raised it and they who bought it know of its real value, that they sold it for another mineral; the chemists of the district—I presume they must have been of the class apothecary—were equally as ignorant. This, however, I am not surprised at, as it is not to be supposed that a man who is constantly making boluses and pulverising drugs to a pebble and mortar can have any abstruse knowledge of mineralogy. There was one exception—the practical miner, who had been there all his life. I would ask "A Mine Captain," would one single person's assertion, however correct it was, be listened to, when it was in all probability overruled by the numbers who raised the ore, and the sagacious captain who superintended operations? The schoolmaster was certainly not abroad there. In all clarity, one can only imagine that miners, buyers, and chemists must have been located in some wild district of the county, all enveloped in darkness, with but one solitary luminary among them, and the rays from his light so feeble that they were fain to be always in the same gloom. Let us, however, hope that now the necessity for education has even been acknowledged in Cornwall, and we shall hear no more of these mistakes, which have caused so much capital to be waste-

fully expended in mining operations. It should, however, be borne in mind that there are many agents who if they have not the knowledge required to make their practical information available, yet that often by a show of rough honesty and a specious report they can resuscitate under a new name many an old bad which is well known to be worthless. In the majority of instances education would give character, and such worthless schemes could not exist to the detriment of legitimate mining.—S. K.

RAISING MEN AND MINERALS FROM MINES.—There can be no question but that a debt of gratitude is due to those who have nobly exerted themselves in ameliorating the condition of the miner, and by the introduction of machinery to prevent the wear and tear of human life, so materially tended to preserve the health of the labourer. My object in writing this is to point out that at the Government School of Mines in Jermy-street there are several ingenious models of man-engines, and other contrivances for raising men and minerals, which are well worthy of a visit, not only from the Cornish captain but likewise the working miner.—F.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—I perceive that notice has been drawn to this company. The extent of the trade, I believe, is not accurately known. It appears to me that this is a close monopoly of the emery trade only, and that no other mineral workings are prosecuted by the association. Their proper designation should be emery merchants.—OLYMPIUS.

WHEAL PULMAR.—In your Journal of the 16th inst. a list is given of the mines which have sold copper ore from June 30, 1858, to June 30, 1859; but I did not see the name of the little Wheal Pulmar, which I have sold some of rich copper ore during the year named. This was passed over in the annual list of copper ore sold once before. I did not write to you last week, because I had hoped to have seen a corrected list; but this not having appeared, I may state that the mine is of great promise, and I do not see what it is deserving notice.—A SHAREHOLDER.—(Our correspondent should have added the particulars of the sales, which should have been inserted.)

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—At the last meeting there still remained a debt due to the Church and School Fund. I have not heard whether this is yet liquidated. In the course of two months the preference shareholders will again receive the moiety of their 7½ per cent., surely this would be the time for another appeal to be made to them. It is a standing reproach to the general body that this should appear on the accounts every year, and I trust that some steps will be taken previous to the next annual meeting, that we shall not see this incubus appearing before us, telling us to discharge a duty which we ought never to be reminded of.—MILES.

MINING MANAGEMENT.—I am a shareholder in many mines, and am frequently glad to observe very proper caution in your Journal on managerial incapacity and extravagance, and to which we owe very much of the ill-success which attends mining adventure. An opportunity, however, now offers to record an instance of good taste and judgment, which I trust will allow me to state, in the hope that others may follow so excellent an example. At the meeting of the West Providence Mining Company, we were gratified by being informed that the committee declined to receive the fees awarded for the time and attention devoted by them to the management of the undertaking, the mine not being so successful as to show a balance of profits. There are many who could show a similar feeling with greater reason than our excellent committee, whom it is only proper to name—Messrs. Hinds, Minton, Allender, and Munt. Their conduct, you may be sure, will not be overlooked when dividends are resumed.—A SHAREHOLDER.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—Amidst a variety of rumours about the present circumstances of Sithney Wheal Buller we, interested to know the truth, have repeatedly applied at the office, but have not yet succeeded in finding the secretary, Mr. Whitmore, there or elsewhere. Can you inform us if it be true that the working of the mine has been stopped for some time, and, also, if a formal notice has been given in consequence by the lord to forfeit the Sithney Wheal Buller sett?—SHAREHOLDERS KEPT IN THE DARK: *July 28.*

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER—GREAT WHEAL VOR.—I am a shareholder in Great Wheal Vor, and am anxious to know, as this company holds a large number of Sithney Wheal Buller shares, if I am liable to be sued by the Sithney Wheal Buller creditors for the sums due to them on account of that mine? A reply to this enquiry will relieve the anxiety of, and greatly oblige, A SUFFERING SHAREHOLDER: *City, July 28.*

MINING MACHINERY.—The letter from "W. U." shall appear in next week's Journal.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINES (Borrowdale).—In reply to "Cambrin," in the Correspondence of last week's Journal, upon the subject of Graphite, as reported to be discovered in America, a small sample of which was shown as pure plumbago, but not to be compared to the produce of these mines, it being similar to that from Ceylon and Germany, used as a polishing powder, and worth from 8s. to 12s. per ton, I beg to say that the plumbago of Cumberland is eagerly sought for at prices from 30s. to 45s. per lb., or equal to 4500s. per ton. It is of a firm solid nature, and is used without any preparation, containing about 98 per cent. of carbon, being in purity next to the diamond, specimens of which may be seen at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street. Since these mines have been re-opened the demand for the pure lead has daily increased. Its adoption by the Government, and the large shipping orders for China and Australia, have absorbed all the stock in the hands of the pencil makers of Keswick, who, during the last few days, again purchased of this company. It is expected shortly to intersect the main body of plumbago, by driving a level under where all the rich veins have been opened above, and will at once enable the company to supply the demand for the only pure plumbago in the world.—THOS. FULFORD, Sec.

LADY BERTHA.—I find that a house is to be constructed for the captain. To this I have no objection, but I use the plea that it is not to exceed the sum named—3500l. We shall anxiously await its completion, recollecting that Capt. Metherell mistook very much as to the building at Sorridge Consols. I believe that if our funds are economically managed we may expect a dividend during the present year.—A LADY SHAREHOLDER: *Tarvisstock, July 27.*

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1859.

The returns from the Board of Trade for the month, and the six months, ending June 30 give a total declared value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom of 10,665,891l. for the shorter period, and 63,003,159l. for the longer, which is an increase of 424,458l. in the one case, and of 9,535,355l. in the other, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is altogether most satisfactory, for notwithstanding the various causes which have arisen during the spring to interrupt our trade with the Continent and countries other than our own, a steady improvement has nevertheless been shown in the aggregate; and although a decrease has occurred in several items, the general balance is as stated.

In some branches of the trade connected with the mining industry of the country a deficiency appears. The chief item has reference to machinery of all kinds, which is less by 306,644l. than it was during the first six months of 1858. Copper likewise gives a decrease of 126,028l., and brass 3486l.; making, collectively, 436,198l. The general balance, however, after allowing for this amount, is no less than 1,233,333l. over 1858. The principal increase occurs in iron, to the extent of 793,127l., and in tin to 202,842l. The details are, as usual, in another column.

Of the precious metals there is likewise a great increase both in the exports and imports, and the balance of trade, in this respect, is in favour of this country, although of small amount. The imports of gold and silver bullion and specie were 19,958,011l. during the six months, and the exports 19,372,619l., consequently giving 585,392l. to the credit side. The excess of imports over 1858 was 3,747,091l., but the increase of exports was no less than 8,631,797l. The balance against us in our interchange with France alone was 3,600,717l.

A quarter of a century has now elapsed since the UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION commenced its operations, yet the shareholders are not disheartened by their almost invariable want of success, but have passed a resolution which is in effect a declaration that they are ready to begin afresh, and rely upon the property to reward them for their untiring perseverance; the fact that during the whole period the company had been in existence the return upon the original capital has averaged considerably less than 1 per cent. per annum being cast into oblivion. At the meeting, on Wednesday, it was resolved that the directors be requested to take immediate steps to bring the concern under the Limited Liability Act—the object of the resolution being to endeavour to render the shares a more marketable commodity on the Stock Exchange. The shareholders have agreed to consider that they are commencing a new adventure, and viewed in this light the United Mexican Mining Association is, doubtless, as fair a speculation as any undertaking connected with mining, for there is already a good plant upon the property, the mines are not only in working order but in work, and during last year an actual profit of 12,914 was realised—the prospects for the present year being far more encouraging.

As to the superiority of the limited liability principle as compared with that of unlimited liability, two opinions can scarcely exist, so that the United Mexican Mining Association will henceforth have much more to bring it into the good graces of the public, and although some grasping individuals may assert that the expenses of management in Mexico are unjustifiable, and that mines paying large dividends are managed for 100l. a year (we have never met with them), it was satisfactorily explained that by appointing men of integrity and honesty to places of trust, and paying them such salaries as will make them feel that their position is worth striving to maintain, is not only a safe but a more profitable system than that of placing porters and managers upon an equal footing, and paying the superior officer so little more than the underling that he feels that he has no great reason to endeavour to remain the servant of his present employer, and that whatever might happen he would have no difficulty in obtaining an equal or better remuneration for his labour.

Judging from the reports and accounts which have been received in England, and making every allowance for the disturbed state of affairs in Mexico, there appears to be reasonable grounds for anticipating that henceforth, with a system of greater economy in London, such as proposed at

the meeting, gradually increasing dividends may be immediately commenced, the company having but one mine—Jesus Maria y José—to work actively, whilst their profits will accrue from several.

On Tuesday next the COPIAPO MINING COMPANY hold their half-yearly meeting, the intention of the directors then being to lay before the shareholders a proposal to register the company under the Limited Liability Act, to transact such general business as may come under the notice of the meeting, and to receive the directors' report. It cannot be anticipated that this will be so favourable as those generally presented to the proprietary. It must be borne in mind that during the last six months a revolution has raged in Chili, and although such a movement has not the same disastrous effects as would have been the case had it occurred in any of the old European states, yet, nevertheless, it has to a certain extent impeded all industrial operations; happily, the *emoute*—for it scarcely deserves a higher name—has been quelled, and the republic has now returned to its normal state, and we may, therefore, anticipate that the company will be able to progress satisfactorily for the future. The railroad, it appears, has not been interrupted, and copper has come to hand from the Copiapo Smelting Company; and whatever trifling obstacles have intervened we must conclude have now been entirely obviated. It would be premature, previous to the meeting, to attempt to augur what may be decided upon, but it is reasonable to suppose that the report submitted to the shareholders will be such as will not only reassure the proprietors as to the value of their large estates and mineral deposits, which are daily increasing in importance and wealth, but, at the same time, give them further confidence in the direction at home, and management abroad, of their affairs during the late crisis. In our next Journal a detailed account will appear of the proceedings which take place at the meeting, and, judging from the antecedents of the company, we have no reason to doubt but all will be conducted as harmoniously as heretofore has been the invariable rule regarding this association.

The Australian Mail, due in London *via* Marseilles on the 4th inst., is still out. The succeeding mail of June will be due on Thursday next, and the probability now is that both will come forward together. The continuous delays and irregularities in the postal service between the Australian colonies and the mother country is detrimental to the best interests of commerce. The fact that no less a sum than 57,000,000l. represents the annual imports and exports between Great Britain and Australasia, is conclusive evidence that the present monthly service is totally inadequate to secure the postal requirements absolutely necessary for the prompt dispatch of correspondence representing mercantile enterprise of such magnitude. That a fortnightly, or supplementary, mail is necessitated by the frequent delays consequent on mishaps, by the great length of the voyage, apart from the fair demands of commerce, cannot be questioned. The great difficulty apparently is, whether the proposed duplicate or supplemental mail shall be *via* Suez or *via* Panama.

The merits of the two routes, the distance by each, the equal apportionment of benefit to the several colonies, and the probable advantages offered by each route, is incumbent on all to consider. As to distance, according to calculations made at the Admiralty, and given as evidence before Lord JOCELYN'S committee, it appears that between London and Melbourne, *via* Marseilles and Suez, is 10,625 miles; London and Adelaide, 10,120; London and Sydney, 11,193; and between London and New Zealand, 12,159 miles; whereas, *via* Panama, the distance between London and Melbourne is 12,873 miles; London and Adelaide, 13,373; London and Sydney, 12,497; and between London and New Zealand, 11,340 miles. Therefore it is clear that the official tables give proof in favour of the Suez route for the Australian colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia; the shortest by the Panama route being alone to New Zealand. Admitting that it is the most expeditious way to the last-named colony, and that it is desired by Sydney, which, to secure the route in question, offers to provide a considerable portion of the subsidy, yet it must be borne in mind that arrangements of this nature are for the benefit of the whole, and not for the advantage of the minority over the majority.

The Board of Trade returns show, incontestably, that the value of commercial exports from this country to New Zealand and New South Wales was only 3,507,304l. in 1857; while, on the other hand, the colonies opposed to the Panama route absorbed goods to the amount of 8,118,882l. during the same period, and these give preference to the Suez route. Moreover, by the existing postal contracts with the East Indies and China, a weekly communication with Ceylon and Aden exists, therefore offering every facility for carrying out a fortnightly postal intercourse with our Australian colonies *via* Suez; but the colonists themselves are surely the best judges in the matter, and the Australian Association, representing all parts of Australasia, has publicly declared in favour of the Suez route.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

The number of specifications filed for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel are always large, and those printed during the past week have been particularly numerous—all the five inventions being by well-known practical men; one by Mr. Morgan, of the Witton Park Iron-works; one by Messrs. Carment and Corbett; two by Mr. Robt. Mushet; and one by Mr. Arthur Hinde. The chief feature in Mr. Morgan's invention consists in the employment of silica as a flux, even when there is not the necessity to employ it in order to carry down the alumina, the invention being more particularly applicable to the treatment of the Cleveland ironstone. The ore he has used he found by analyses to contain: protoxide of iron, 39.92; peroxide of iron, 3.60; protoxide of manganese, 0.95; alumina, 7.96; lime, 7.44; magnesia, 3.82; potash, 0.27; carbonic acid, 22.85; phosphoric acid, 1.86; silica, 8.62; sulphuric acid, a trace; bisulphide of iron, 0.11; water combined, 2.97; organic matter, a trace; titanic acid, 0.03—100.40. The proportions with which he has found it most advantageous to charge the blast-furnace are—calcined ironstone, 11 cwt.; sandstone, containing 93 per cent. silica, 1½ cwt.; limestone, containing 53 per cent. lime, 4 cwt. The fuel he has employed is coke, in proportion varying from 6 to 7½ cwt., according to the quality of iron to be produced, and other circumstances. When iron ores are employed which contain proportions of silica and alumina differing from those of the Cleveland ironstone, of which the analysis is above given, the quantity of sandstone should be adjusted so that the silica and alumina in the charge may bear to each other the same, or nearly the same, proportion as they do in the charge above given. Other silicious material may be substituted for sandstone, as for example sand; the material employed should, however, be rich in silica, and the nearer it approaches to pure silica the better: a substance containing a smaller proportion of silica than 70 per cent. is altogether unsuitable for a flux, according to his invention, in consequence of the increase of fuel it necessitates, and the large quantity of impurities introduced by it into the furnace. When ores containing silica in a quantity less than double that of the alumina are smelted in the ordinary manner, the alumina renders the slag infusible and thick, and the working of the furnace becomes imperfect, and the iron deteriorated.

According to Messrs. Carment and Corbett's invention, the flues of furnaces for the production of wrought-iron and steel are so constructed as to rise perpendicularly from the grate, carrying off all the deleterious gases generated in the process of manufacture, and preventing such deleterious gases coming in contact or becoming incorporated with the metals so manufactured; the furnaces so constructed cause the heat powerfully to reflect and reverberate upon the metals, at the same time preventing all flame or smoke passing over or coming in contact with the metals whilst in a heated or smelting state, or in a state of fusion.

When puddle furnace cinder or slag made in the process of converting pig or cast-iron into wrought or malleable iron is smelted in the blast-furnace either by itself or mixed with iron ore, it is used either in the state in which it comes from the puddling-furnace, or after having been previously calcined in heaps in the open air, similar to the heaps in which ironstone is frequently calcined, or in kilns also similar to those in which in some places ironstone is also calcined. As an improvement upon this process, Mr. Arthur Hinde, of Wolverhampton, provisionally specified an invention which consists—First, in calcining puddling-furnace cinder or slag when used for the smelting pig or cast-iron in a more perfect manner than has hitherto been done for that purpose, by performing this process in kilns built with flues or external fire-places, similar in construction to those now used for the production of what is technically known in iron forges as "bull dog," and in using the puddling-furnace cinder or slag when so calcined in the blast-furnace for the production of pig or cast-iron; and, secondly, in mixing with puddling-furnace cinder or slag, previously to calcination, lime

or limestone, and calcining the same in admixture with the cinder for the purpose of purifying the said cinder, or assisting the subsequent process of smelting in the blast-furnace.

We now come to the two inventions of Mr. Robert Mushet, one of which appears to be but a very slight modification of several of Mr. Bessemer's inventions, and of some of his own also; whilst the other is so much like Uchatius's process that it would seem almost unpatentable. Under the former patent, Mr. Mushet either melts the decarburised cast-iron with his triple compound (iron, carbon, and manganese) separately, and mixes them in a molten state, or melts the iron with a portion of the triple compound, and adds what further quantity may be necessary to the molten mass; the relative proportions of the iron and triple compound vary according to the quality of the steel to be manufactured. Mr. Mushet states that the essence of his invention consists in adding the triple compound to the decarburised iron, and that by preference he manufactures his triple compound by reducing "spiegel eisen," which contains from 2 to 8 parts of manganese in every 100 parts of iron, together with the proportions of carbon contained in cast-iron; but the compound may be obtained in any other convenient manner. To obtain cast-steel of a medium degree of hardness, he adds 4 lbs. of the triple compound to 36 lbs. of iron. When a hard quality of steel is required he adds 6 lbs. of the compound to 34 lbs. of iron; and to obtain a very soft steel he adds 2 lbs. of the compound to 38 lbs. of the iron. The chief feature of the invention appears to be the regulation of the hardness of the steel to be produced, by varying the proportion of the triple compound.

Mr. Mushet's second invention consists in applying the triple compound in combination with granulated or finely-powdered iron, in the same way as Uchatius applied other fluxes in combination with granulated iron. He does not limit himself to any particular proportions of the several materials. When the cast-iron contains less carbon than grey charcoal pig-iron, he has found that 15 parts of cast-iron, 15 parts of the deoxygenised iron ore, and 3 parts of the triple compound answer very well. When the cast-iron is to be operated upon by grey charcoal pig-iron of good quality, he takes about 10 lbs. of the pulverised iron, 20 lbs. of deoxygenised iron ore, and 3 lbs. of the triple compound. His claim is for manufacturing cast-steel by heating, melting, combining, and blending together in melting-pots or otherwise broken, crushed, or granulated cast-iron, deoxygenised iron ore, and a triple compound containing iron, carbon, and manganese.

MINERAL STATISTICS OF SPAIN.

We have pleasure in publishing the following valuable information, illustrative of the mineral wealth of Spain, gathered from an article in a recent number of the *Revista Minera*, wherein the complaint is made that the Spanish Government neglect to procure and furnish the necessary mineral statistics of the kingdom. In the absence of such official data, the subjoined tables have been compiled from the most reliable sources, and, although not absolutely exact, will serve to give an idea of the great mineral wealth of Spain. The particulars are the more interesting at the present time from the great attention being directed to this highly metallic but much neglected country.

The metalliferous and mineralogical production for 1858 amounted to 5,350,000Z., of which salt stands for 1,684,200Z.; lead, 884,200Z.; and ores, 200,000Z.; silver ores, 421,000Z.; iron and steel, 715,000Z.; calamine, 103,000Z.; and quicksilver, 190,000Z. The subjoined shows the quantity and value of all the minerals and metals produced in Spain during the year 1858:—

MINERALS.			
	Weight in quintals.	Price.	Value.
Coal	2,500,000	Rs. 2	Rs. 5,000,000
Lignite	8,000	1½	12,000
Coke	630,000	4	2,520,000
Anthracite	4,000	1½	6,000
Peat	25,000	1	25,000
Asphalt	2,000	60	120,000
Graphite	1,000	40	40,000
Gypsum (head ore)	400,000	40	16,000,000
Lead ore (selected)	80,000	50	4,000,000
Silver ore	600,000	80	48,000,000
Copper ore	100,000	60	6,000,000
Iron ore	800,000	1	800,000
Alumina	12,000	3	36,000
Calamine	390,000	25	9,750,000
Manganese	1,000	40	40,000
Tin ore	300	60	18,000
Antimonial ore	800	40	32,000
Quicksilver ore	8,000	40	320,000
Topaz	10	1200	12,000
Lime, building-stone, marble, brick, &c.	—	—	60,000,000
METALS.			
Wrought-iron	500,000	80	40,000,000
Cast-iron	500,000	45	22,500,000
Steel	10,000	240	2,400,000
Lead	1,200,000	70	84,000,000
Copper	40,000	500	20,000,000
Zinc	20,000	140	2,800,000
Regulus of antimony	1,700	110	1,870,000
Tin	2,000	500	1,000,000
Bismuth	3,000	500	1,500,000
Quicksilver	18,000	1000	18,000,000
Gold (by the marcos)	63	2560	163,680
Silver (by the marcos)	12,000	180	2,160,000
MINERALOGICAL PRODUCTS.			
Sulphur	10,000	45	450,000
Red lead and litharge	3,000	70	210,000
Sulphate of nickel	1,000	200	200,000
Alum	10,000	80	800,000
Sulphate of soda	20,000	20	400,000
Copperas	1,000	100	100,000
Nitre	500	80	40,000
Common salt	4,000,000	40	160,000,000
SUMMARY.			
Value of the minerals		Rs.	146,793,000
Value of the metals		Rs.	198,903,600
Value of the mineralogical products		Rs.	162,330,000
Total		Rs.	507,926,600
Number of mines at work in 1858			40,000
Number of mines at work in 1858, productive			1,200
Number of smelting-works			700
Number of smelting-works in operation			400
Number of persons employed in the mines and smelting-works			220,000
Number of beasts employed in the mines and smelting-works			60,000
Number of mines at work in 1854			38,630
Number of mines at work in 1856, productive			1,170
Number of smelting-works in existence			652
Number of smelting-works in operation			366
Number of persons employed in the mines and smelting-works			218,940
Number of beasts employed in the mines and smelting-works			64,118

The following table is about the value of the mineral produce of Spain from 1839 to 1856:—

Year	Value.	Reduced to English money.
1839	Rs. 130,000,000	£1,368,491
1844	132,279,874	1,392,419
1846	156,886,311	1,651,434
1847	169,017,545	1,779,133
1849	228,013,200	2,400,139
1854	226,618,486	2,384,405
1855	242,304,207	2,550,570
1856	374,116,196	3,938,965

Lead is the produce of the following provinces in Spain. Quantities for the year 1856:—

Province	Quantity.
Almeria	498,060 quintals.
Murcia	404,218 "
Juén-La Provincia	186,086 "
Albarras	86,559 "
Granada	83,822 "

[A quintal is 100 lbs. Spanish, and 98.57 lbs. Spanish is 100 lbs. English, 2208 lbs. Spanish is 1 ton English; 95 reals Spanish is 1£ sterling; 1 marco is 8 ozs. Spanish, or 8½ ozs. English.]

SILVER MINES OF HIENDELAECINA, IN SPAIN.—The silver mines of Spain, which have been correctly described as the silver deposits of Europe, have lately attracted a large share of the public attention; and we understand that there is now a prospect of their being worked on a large scale by a new company, styled the "Peninsular." This company is composed of Spaniards, English, French, and Swiss, and it has obtained possession of 121 concessions of the principal mines in the district of Hienendelaecina.

CORNISH ENGINEERS.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for June as 23. They have consumed 1471 tons of coal, and lifted 11.2 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole, is, therefore, 51,400,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. Engines have exceeded the average duty at Alfred Consols, Car-

goll, Dolcoath, Great Work, St. Aubyn and Grylls, South Wheal Frances, West Caradon, Wheal Ludcott, and West Providence. At Dolcoath, the water supplied to the boilers is cold; they stop steam times.

MINING NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, JULY 28.—The mining affairs here are still improving. In the course of the last few days the Iron Trade has had an upward tendency, and the sales heavy. In some instances, too, the Coal Trade shows symptoms of improvement, as some of the employers near Glasgow have given their men an advance of wages to the extent of 6d. per day. In the course of a short time there have been some severe accidents. At the Darnconner Round Pit, in the county of Ayr, one man was killed by a fall from the roof, and another the day following by the rope breaking on the pit top. At Mossend Malleable Iron-works, in the county of Lanark, two men were killed by the bursting of a boiler. The person in charge of the boiler had allowed it to run dry, and suddenly put cold water into it. He is committed to prison on the charge of "neglect." On Monday the miners held a great meeting of delegates in Glasgow from all parts of Scotland, on the question involved in the petition that has appeared in your columns from them.

FOREST OF DEAN.

The iron and tin works in this district continue in regular and steady work, and are well off for orders. The hard coal trade has also, for the summer season, been equal to that of any former year, but the rates are very low. The trade in high delf, or "neah," coal has been very bad throughout the summer, little demand arising for it other than in the cloth manufacturing districts of West Gloucestershire, and the factories and steam-mills. The multiplication of forges and rolling-mills, which experience has proved the Forest of Dean to be especially adapted for, would create a legitimate demand for this description of coal, and would prove a safe and highly advantageous field for enterprise and capital.

The trade in iron ore has latterly much increased, and instead of 5000 tons on the bank at the "Turpin" Pit, of the Easter Iron Mine, the property of the West Dean Iron Mining Company, which was the case four months since, there is not a ton now to be seen there. Two other pits are sunk down to the iron ore on this award, and an engine will be immediately put up to wind from both, so that there is a probability of three times the quantity being raised.

An accident happened on Saturday last at the "Turpin" Pit of a very serious nature, but which miraculously inflicted no personal injury. The engine was letting down an empty cart, and stopped the engine, when the cylinder, the beam, the connecting-rod, and other parts of the engine, simultaneously broke, and flew in all directions, blowing, or rather forcing, one end of the engine-house out. The engineer, whose name is Riley, with extraordinary courage and presence of mind, jumped on the brake, and prevented the band from running down the pit, or the consequence might have been very serious. A number of men are thrown out of employment, and will be so for the next fortnight, by this accident, which time must elapse before the engine can again be got into "fettle." The necessary casting are being made at Canhope Foundry, by Messrs. Trotter, Thomas, and Co., and men are at work night and day, so that not an unnecessary hour may be lost in getting the works again into operation.

Sling Iron Mine is in steady work, and good stuff is being brought out, which is going to Cinderford and South Staffordshire. Altogether the Forest has not much need to complain; and now that the iron trade is improving, and looking well, we hope public attention will be given to the necessity of connecting this important iron ore district by railway with South Wales and Staffordshire, which must be done, and the sooner the better.

The works of the Forest of Dean Central Railway are proceeding with much spirit, and the heavy work on the line, the deep cuttings, &c., are rapidly approaching completion.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 28.—The Alkali and Crystal Trades of the Tyne have improved since the peace, and the prices have also materially advanced.

We do not hear so many complaints respecting the Coal Trade, and the working of the collieries. The Hartley Steam-Coal Collieries continue to do a good business, and also many of those producing other sorts of coal are pretty well employed at present. Coal freights to London are 7s. per ton, and prices in London from 14s. 9d. to 17s. per ton.

At the Hebburn Colliery nothing important has been done since we last noticed it, but the large winding engine is reported to be nearly ready for work. The engine was intended to wind the water from the lower, or Bensham, coal seam; but the tubing at the High Main seam having given way, and thus allowing the influx of the water from that seam, prevented this being accomplished. There is a considerable quantity of valuable coal remaining in both seams, and a consultation of eminent viewers has lately been held for the purpose of determining the best course to be pursued to free them of the water, so as admit of their being again worked. It is understood that the course recommended is to erect a pumping engine on a large scale, to lift the water from the top, or High Main, seam; and the winding engine, already alluded to, is to be used for the purpose of drawing the water from the Bensham seam, thus allowing both seams to be worked simultaneously. This will, of course, be an expensive proceeding, but will be the means of winning a large quantity of coal, and will restate this valuable colliery.

The strike at the Seaton Delaval Colliery has terminated, the men having seen the absurdity of the course they pursued in demanding an advance of price without giving due notice, and they have all returned to their work, with the exception of those committed to prison. We are not surprised that, at several meetings of the miners, a wish has been expressed that a "sick fund" should be added to the scheme for a Provident Association; this, we think, very desirable. Some have also expressed a wish that the time for granting annuities to old miners should be at 65 instead of 70 years of age.

The most important heads of the proposed Mining College, in connection with the Durham University, are as follows:—

1. The University of Durham shall provide two professors—1. The professor of mathematics.—2. A professor of natural philosophy and applied mechanics. The Mining and Engineering College shall provide three professors—1. Of mineralogy, geology, and working mines.—2. Of chemistry.—3. Of plan drawing, levelling, surveying, and practical engineering. The three last-named professors shall be nominated by the Mining and Engineering College, and shall be approved by convocation. All the professors shall be officers both of the University and of the Mining and Engineering College.

4. The principal shall be nominated by the Mining College, and approved by convocation, and may or may not be one of the professors.

5. The principal shall be charged with the superintendence of the students, unless they are members of some college, hall, or house in the University, and, together with the Council of the College, shall arrange the various lectures to be delivered.

6. Lecture-rooms shall be provided by the University for the five professors. Chemical laboratories and workshops, if necessary, shall be provided by the Mining and Engineering College.

7. Students in mining and civil engineering shall be of two classes—matriculated and non-matriculated. Matriculated students shall reside in some college, hall, or house, licensed for that purpose by the University. Non-matriculated students, if not resident with their parents, shall reside in lodging-houses licensed by the principal of the Mining College, and approved by convocation; or, in special cases, with the consent of their parents, in such other houses as the principal may approve.

8. Matriculated students should be admissible to the academic rank of mining engineer and civil engineer, according to the regulations passed in January, 1855. Non-matriculated students shall be admissible to such title of distinction as shall be agreed upon by the University and the Mining and Engineering College. All students who attend only a part of the course of study shall receive certificates of competency on those subjects in which they have passed the requisite examinations.

9. Instruction shall be provided for increasing the usefulness of schoolmasters in the mining districts.

10. Arrangements shall be made, if possible, for enabling the students to inspect mines, and obtain instructions in practical work.

11. All non-matriculated shall be subject to such discipline as shall be determined by the University and the Mining and Engineering College.

12. Every matriculated student shall pay an admission fee of 2l., and a terminal fee of 5l. The admission fee shall be divided equally between the University and the Mining and Engineering College. The terminal fee shall be divided—two-fifths to the University and three-fifths to the Mining and Engineering College. The fees thus paid shall entitle any mining or engineering student to attend, with the consent of the lecturer, any lecture given in the University, and in like manner the fees paid by students in art and other faculties in the University shall entitle them to attend, with the consent of the lecturer, any lectures given by professors of the Mining and Engineering College.

13. The time determined by the council of the Mining and Engineering College.

14. The fees received either by the University or by the Mining and Engineering

College shall be applied partly to the payment of the lecturer, and partly to general purposes connected with civil engineering and mining.

We hope the publication of this sketch of the bases upon which the Mining College is to be founded will be well discussed before any decisive steps are taken, in order to prevent, if possible, so lamentable a failure as resulted to the Truro establishment.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 28.—The excitement which the sudden declaration of peace occasioned has subsided, and whilst it has left as its results a clear improvement in the aspect of trade, the actual difference is not very great, but there is a steady demand for good iron. The Board of Trade returns, extending to the end of the first half of the present year, prove that a fair business has been done; but they do not contradict the account of a quiet trade during the greater part of the year, as a great extension is constantly taking place in the establishment of iron-works in various localities.

Mr. Giles, ironmaster, of Dudley Port, who suspended last year, has filed a petition for a private arrangement in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court. In the Hardware Trades there is a slight degree of improvement, rather in foreign than in home orders, but the difference is not of a very decided character. There is little cause for complaint in these branches of trade, and in some—especially the tin and japan trades—an active business is doing. The Board of Trade returns abundantly confirm all that has been said with respect to the revival, during the present year, of the demand for the United States.

The civil causes tried at the Assizes for this county, which terminated yesterday, have been unusually light. There has been one action, "Jones v. Roberts," the subject-matter of which was a claim for damage done to property on the surface by mining operations at Tipton. The mines had been worked several years ago, a large rib being left to support the land, on which several houses were built. Subsequently, this rib was cut into, and pillars left, which were afterwards thinned, and one taken away, when a fall occurred, which caused considerable damage to the property above. It was shown that there had been other workings towards the spot from the other side, and it was contended for the defendant that he was only partially liable for the damage done; but Mr. Justice Willes, who tried the cause, ruled that as there was sufficient support for the surface before the defendant's last working, he was liable for the damage, although it might be that, but for previous workings, it would have been less considerable. A verdict for 600l. was given.

The half-yearly meeting of the Wolverhampton Rolling Stock Company was held on Tuesday. The half-year's profits were stated at 3603l., and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared on the recommendation of the directors on the ordinary capital, and of 6 per cent. on the preference capital. This, after payment of liabilities, would leave a balance of 537l. to be transferred to the reserve fund. During the half-year 66 additional wagons had been purchased, making the total number 1276l. The directors recommended that the 720 unallotted shares should be offered at par (*pro rata*) to each shareholder, thus allowing the ordinary capital account of 70,000l. to be closed, which was agreed to. The balances in the hands of the bankers still continue large; but as the latter part of the year was generally one of great demand for rolling stock, the directors had little doubt but that they would be considerably reduced. A resolution was passed recommending the directors to consider the best mode of investing 3000l. of the reserve fund.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

The Iron Trade, now that the quarterly meetings are ended, has shown symptoms of improvement, and orders have been given out to several large houses which had been previously suspended. There is a steady demand for merchant iron, and the rates for all descriptions are much firmer than they were some few weeks ago. The enquiry for rails for the United States has increased, and the orders from that quarter are generally reported to be much larger than at any period during the present year. The demand for pig-iron has also increased.

There is a more hopeful feeling prevalent in the Coal Trade, and the South Yorkshire coalmasters are exerting considerable influence in the London trade. The demand for coal is very good, considering the season.

One of the solicitors of the Whittington Colliery Company has issued a letter respecting the breaking up of the company, which contains some curious remarks. We shall have some information to communicate on this subject in our next, which may, perhaps, enlighten the uninitiated.

A new colliery company, under the Limited Liability Act, is being formed at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, with a capital of 30,000l., to be increased to 50,000l. The company is to work the Silkstone and Park Gate seams of coal, and to enlarge the Attercliffe Colliery. The area of the beds comprises about 500 acres, and the unexpired term of the lease is about 21 years, at a royalty of 10d. per ton. There are railway facilities within a short distance from the works.

The Derbyshire lead mines do not present any new features for notice, except that we are given to understand that the North Derbyshire Company will require another call. The company are proceeding with the sinking of the new shaft down to the vein.

The Mill Town Mine is doing well, and the company have now as much surplus in hand as would pay a dividend of 5s. per share. A dividend of that amount will, it is expected, be declared next month.

A man, named William Walker, aged 50 years, a miner employed at the Mill Town Mine, has been killed from the effects of injuries received by the firing of a shot. The deceased has left a widow and nine children.

A coroner's jury has had the courage to find a verdict of "Manslaughter" against two colliers who were proved to have grossly neglected their duty. The particulars are given in another column.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 28.—The Iron Trade has been in a brisk state during the week; and from the hills generally favourable accounts are received. Orders come in steadily, and at the large works a capital business is being done. The demand for coal is also good, and the district, with some few exceptions, is altogether in a satisfactory state.

Much disappointment has been occasioned by the rejection of the Sirhowy Railway Bill by the Committee of the House of Lords. It was proposed to convert an old and comparatively useless tramroad into a line of rail, available both for passengers and traffic, and Mr. Thomas Brown, with other coalowners, testified strongly in its favour. Two small proprietors in the village of Blackford, however, opposed it, proposing a deviation, which the company declined to make. The line would run through one principal street of the village, which would, doubtless, be a great inconvenience; but, on the other hand, much good would have ultimately accrued to the immediate neighbourhood, as well as to the entire district. It is not yet known what course the company intend to pursue. Some interesting facts were elicited in the examination of the witnesses before the committee just referred to. Mr. Thomas Brown stated that about 12,000 persons were employed at the Ebbw Vale Iron-works, and that from 10,000l. to 12,000l. a week is disbursed for wages; 2000 tons of minerals are sent down the local line. New pits are now being opened up, and coal openings extended. Another witness stated that the Dowlais Company sent away about 50,000 tons of iron ore per annum, and manufactured the same quantity.

An important case was brought forward yesterday at the Cardiff Assizes—"Houghton v. Bankart." The plaintiff is the proprietor of three farms at Cadoxton Juxta, Neath, and the defendant the proprietor of the Red Jacket Copper-works, situated midway between Neath and Swansea. The action is brought to recover 6000l. for damages which the plaintiff alleges he has sustained through the smoke proceeding from defendant's works. His crops have been seriously injured year after year, and he now claims the amount named as compensation. The judge recommended that the case should be disposed of by arbitration, but the counsel on each side said there were points of law involved which rendered such a mode of settlement impossible. After some discussion, it was decided to make the case a *remant*, to be heard at the next Assizes.

A very important and long-pending suit among the proprietors of the Clydach Iron-works, Breconshire, has been brought to a close. The parties interested in it were Mr. Howel Williams, Mr. J. Edwards (Dowlais),

we were in full work, and have been so ever since. There is no alteration in the end since Capt. Matthew Francis saw it.—JOHN THOMAS.

Six—After a number of years and large sums of money devoted to the prosecution of this mine, the shareholders are about being rewarded for the patience and perseverance displayed—their new manager, Capt. Francis Pryor, having reported for the meeting this week that the lode in the bottom of the shaft was worth 6 tons per fm., while the appearances in the east warrant the anticipation of a further improvement. At the meeting, however, one of the chief topics for discussion against was the position of the mine, and the fact that the mine is in a position against the shareholders, who find it difficult to believe correctly understood the use to which they were to be devoted. Are these gentlemen aware that at the time the mine was struggling through very heavy difficulties, from the fact of the calls not being met, the only person who would step forward to release them was the bank, and that the bank was not to be repaid until the month's cost-sheets as they became due. And to this day the principal complaint against him was that he is banker to the company. Why, almost up to the present addit the mine has been indebted to him for advances. Then, as to his being trustee: it must be in the recollection of the whole of the shareholders who attended the meeting at which he was so strongly criticised, no objection being a shareholder could be made except that he was not a shareholder, and that he was not to become the trustee. My only objection in forwarding these remarks is to caution shareholders, whether in this mine or others, against placing too great faith in statements made by interested parties; and would merely remind them that under the Cost-Book every facility is given to make due and proper use of the mine and its management. The attempt to make the London market believe that the mine is out any just cause of cost, wish of—
A LOOKER-ON.

214.—In the report of the meeting of this company, which appeared in the *Journal of Shipping*, the reasons I gave for opposing the policy of the directors, in paying a dividend with this hand in London, and borrowing with the other at Melbourne, are omitted, as also the warning I gave to my fellow-shareholders that this was precisely the policy our Chairman and his co-directors pursued in the Mexican and South American Company. Your report also entirely omits my reply to the Chairman's special remarks about English railways, which your report takes care to give at full length. I said was this,—That although it was true that it was at all times done with the previous money and paid dividends accordingly, yet that it was always done with the previous consent of their shareholders, and that under powers given by special Acts of Parliament, whereas the managing directors of the Port Phillip borrowed the 5000*l.* in question without the previous consent of the shareholders, and in violation of one of the conditions of the Charter. *Field House, July 31.*

CHRIS. RICHARDSON.

During the past week a very considerable change has taken place in the Mining Share Market, and a large amount of business transacted. The improved standard for copper ore, the advance in tin, and the firmness of the lead market have contributed to the present satisfactory state of the mining share market generally. The transactions during the week have not been confined to any particular section, although a number of dividend shares have been sold, and we find progressive mines, whether of copper, tin, or lead, have been in considerable request. Buyers seeking shares at the late reduced prices, are rather reluctant in giving the advanced quotation; hence, the somewhat wide quotations which we this day give. Yesterday's unsettled settlement was not so satisfactory as we had anticipated.

[illegible]

prize demand. The TANAR CONSOLS has been made during the week at an advanced price, because the late fall in the standard, although the dividend declared last week amounted to only 7½ per share for the months of March and April, but the improved standard, and the regularity of the dividends, continue to make these shares a favorite stock. The balance in hand after payment of the dividend is 21,839,174.75.—LORAIN BERTHA have been daily dealt in, and notwithstanding the low shares are continually fluctuating, buyers are generally to be found at the market price, whilst the margin seldom exceeds 1s. per share. The shares have been the subject of several transactions taken place.

TANAR CONSOLS have been regularly sold at 60 tons of silver-lead per month, making a monthly output from the mine of 720 tons. EAST GUNN'S LAKE is represented to have improved in the 36 cast of the cross-course, the lode being worth 6 tons per fm., with a prospect of further improvement.

In consequence of a telegram received at the office, on Tuesday, advising of a consignment having been cut in the 88, East Kootenai shares came again in request, and several transactions took place, shares rising from 7½ to 9¼; and, although a reaction took place, they were again in demand at 10½, 11¼, closing at that price. "Sellers."—The same day, the shares of the Canadian Northern Railway Company came in request. The place, they were again in demand at 10½, 11¼, closing at that price. "Sellers."—The same day, the shares of the Canadian Northern Railway Company came in request. The place, they were again in demand at 10½, 11¼, closing at that price. "Sellers."

The shares of the New Territories Mining Co., and a large number of changed hands at has been a demand for NEW TERRITORY shares, and a large number have appeared.—Went from 16½, 18, 6d. to 20s., and since the meeting several buyers have appeared.—Went from CANADIAN shares have been in request; and although they rose to 140, 145, they have since changed the latter part of last week at the advanced price of 140, 145, they have since changed hands at less, but have again been in demand at former quotations. —HOWE'S AND HENLAND shares were sought for a few days, but failed to get above 18, and have been bought at 16½-18.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the MEXICO COMPANY held a special general meeting on Wednesday, to consider the expediency of reducing the number of shares from 100,000, as originally intended, to 65,000. The original number, according to the prospectus, not having been taken up by the public, it was resolved to carry on the undertaking with a capital of 65,000, which was deemed sufficient.

At the FEDERAN-DA CONSOLA bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit of \$35, 18s. 10d. for the two months. The prospects of the mine, and the present high price of tin, will place the mine in a dividend position by the end of the present year.

At the NEW TRELIGH meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. F. Pryor, its recently-appointed manager, stated that the mine was in a very improved position, and held out the prospect of becoming a permanent paying mine. Considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of an unexpected and unjust movement being made by the majority of the shareholders to resign. It is to be hoped that those who formed the majority present were not the notables of any parties anxious to challenge the management of the mine, and that the measures adopted were by no means contrary to the interests of those who interested themselves, in the mine, and that the sums and matured the mine to its present position, through difficulties and trials which nothing less than the most persevering energy could have accomplished. The resolution was negatived by a large majority of shares present. The accounts presented showed a balance in favour of the mine, which rendered a call unnecessary. [We have since learnt that the party moving the resolution has expressed his regret in doing so, having laboured under a very false impression.]

At CHOLLICOTT meeting, on Thursday, it was resolved to suspend operations for a season.

Private letters from the localities of Helston, Wendron, and other great tin districts, analyses the animation which exists; and an esteemed correspondent furnishes the following, which has been since confirmed:—

Respecting some of the mines I have lately inspected, I will give you my opinion free from any interested motives, being no shareholder in any of the mines I shall name. **WHEAL ELLEN** is the cheapest mine I know, and believe in a very short time it will be worth double its present value; they will want a small coal to assist in the raising for a new whim, and unless there is a great falling off it will make a profit; the cost for rent three months of 300*l.*, exclusive of the engine. The prospects at present are that the returns will be considerably increased.—**NORTH TREKENT** is a tin mine of great speculation, and, I believe, will prove a prize before the year is out; but it will take time to make a great mine. The mine has just gone about 100 fathoms deep, the right way, but not exactly as I should most approve of.—**TOLCARN** I have a very favourable opinion of, and think it will show something of its worth before the year is out, or a short time after.—**NEW FRANK** is also cheap at the present price. I believe they made their last call on the 19th inst. The old workings were filled with rubbish; but should the old ground turn out as favourable as that I saw, there will be no difficulty in making 1500*l.* a year profit at the present price of tin.—At **WHEAL FURDEN** they are driving east and west in the vein, and expect to be under the bunch of tin east of the shaft in about two or three weeks and under the bunch west in about four or five weeks; the lode in both ends improves every foot they drive, as they come under the tin discovered in the 10 fm. level.—At **WHEAL METAL** it is reported that the tin has taken an easterly dip, which is for running into slithney Wheal Buller, and the general opinion is that it will make a second Wheal Metal. The mine, as well as Wheal Vor, has rather improved.—**HERDORF** Mine was mined, on Thursday last 46 tons (computed) of very pure tin, which we learn will produce 100*l.* per ton, and 1000*l.* per ton. The scarcity of water for dressing precluded a larger sampling. The next two-monthly sampling will be larger in quantity.—At **CONDBURGH** there are two or three points to come off, and to which the agents are looking with great anxiety.—**STRAY PARK**: I should advise you to be very cautious, my opinion is, that although they may advance a little, a great reaction must take place.—At **WHEAL GRENVILLE**, I am apprehensive that a great change will take place in price, without some very important improvement.—**LEWIS MINES** are a very fair speculation at present prices.—**LEEDS AND ST. AUGUS**, under a new management, with a good financial account, would prove one of the best speculations in the district.—**WHEAL HARRIET** continues to look remarkably well; the deepest levels appear likely to

From Mr. JAMES CROFT:—Amongst the concerns in the ascending, North Koskar is about to fulfil the favourable predictions made on its behalf; the improvements being of such a nature as to warrant the conclusion that they will becompe very valuable shares. From 1875 they advanced this way to 30s., and stand at present in advance, in 700 shares, 10,000l., expended, and the last dividend 47l., in Sept., 1883. During the palmy times of this mine more than half a million sterling was paid, being almost equal to 750*l.* per share. Kelly Bray shares, after advancing to 34*l.*, may become stationary, but the mine progresses, and an important advance may be looked for. The profit of the last three months was 600*l.*, and, but for the decline in the standard of copper, upwards of 1000*l.* profit would have been realised. In the Cornish and the last Reine shares there has been a considerable movement, at advance, from 20*l.* to 30*l.*, as reported at the last meeting, sent to market, and another parcel nearly ready. Vale of Towy shares should be bought at the present low price; some important events are in course of development at the bottom of both shafts, to which it would be premature more particularly to allude. When Unity has called a general meeting of its shareholders for Aug. 4, when the report, it is asserted, will be of the most encouraging character, although the shares are now unaccountably low in value, and should be bought at once, it will be a good time to take notice of the shares of the Welsh Landlord, Montserrat, which holds its meetings bi-monthly, and the writer is informed that at the meeting after the next there will be funds in hand to commence a dividend. The shares are 3000, and nearly 37,000*l.* expended. It should be noted that the Welsh lead mines, being chiefly worked without the aid of steam machinery, suffer materially for want of production in consequence of droughts, to which the Principality is liable, and has been pecuniarily so during the present summer months. These shares are particularly speculatively

The suit was instituted by the plaintiffs as legatees of Mr. Walter Powell, of Brecon, who died in the month of September, 1824, against the defendants as his trustees and executors, for an account of the estate and effects of the deceased testator, which the plaintiffs failed to obtain without taking these proceedings. The principal question, so that the cause arose in respect of the share of testator Walter Powell in certain iron-works called the Clydach Iron-Works, in the county of Brecon, bequeathed to the plaintiffs and other legatees, and for an account of the dealings in which the defendant John Powell, who held the said portion of the works, was now called upon to render. It appeared that the defendant John Powell, for a series of years allowed the profits to the said works belonging to the said Walter Powell to share to accumulate, and did not pay over these profits to the legatees as the same accrued, and intended the amount to enable him to carry on the works; and it was charged against the said John Powell, that he was taking out his own capital and profits to the prejudice of the legatees, and that he had not even paid the legatees the interests on such capital in the works for several years past, so that the plaintiffs' claim amounted to a very large sum of money. By the accounts rendered by the interest of the said Walter Powell since the institution of the suit, it appeared that the share or interest of the said Walter Powell in the iron-works amounted on March 31, 1853, to the sum of 30,000*l.* and that the defendant John Powell had received from the iron-works to the testator of 42,291*l.* and that there was likewise due by way of interest on such capital and debt several sums amounting to 4560*l.* and upwards, and the counsel for plaintiffs contending on their behalf that the Court ought now to order to declare the interest in the said iron-works amounted to the sum of 30,600*l.* on March 31, 1853, and that the debts should be a primary charge on the property. And also that the defendant Powell should pay into Court the sum of 4560*l.* the arrears of interest, and the interest which accrued since March 31, 1853. After the arguments of counsels for the plaintiffs and defendants, the Vice-Chancellor decided that the arrears and interest of the testator in the Clydach Iron-Works (including the debt of 42,291*l.*) should be paid to the sum of 30,600*l.*, and that the debt should be a primary charge on the partnership property, and the whole to bear interests from March 31, 1853, in direction of the Court. The Vice-Chancellor also ordered that the interest in the works should be sold under the pay the arrears of interest, amounting to 4560*l.* into Court, the defendant John Powell to amounting to 600*l.* and upwards, to be paid on Aug. 1, and the residue on the first day of Dec. next, on a *Quinquennial Term*. The accounts of the defendant John Jones, as executor, the Vice-Chancellor also directed under the direction of the Court since the testator's death. The Vice-Chancellor also directed a sale of certain freehold and other property in the town of Brecon between the plaintiff and other legatees in the will.

The meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers took place on Friday and Saturday, at Swansea. Alterations in the rules, and the election of officers, occupied the first day, and on the second several papers were read, and discussions ensued. A number of gentlemen interested in mining and engineering works were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Rogers, of Abercarn; Mr. W. S. Clarke, of Aberdare, was elected president for the ensuing year. Papers were read on the following subjects:—1. On Railway Wheels, by Mr. J. Murphy, engine-builder, Newport, Monmouthshire. The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams, and was listened to with much attention. The subject was very fully entered into, and many useful suggestions were thrown out.—2. On the Iron Ores of Wilts and Somerset, by Mr. G. C. Greenwell, of Radstock, Somersetshire. The discussion on this paper was postponed until the next meeting.—3. On the Working and Ventilation of the Steep Measures of South Wales, by Mr. G. Robson, colliery agent, Cefnwcw, Pyle; and 4. On a New Steam Brake and Recording Engine, by Mr. Heth Ogden, St. Mary, Manchester. Votes of thanks were awarded to the writers of these papers, and a similar compliment to the president concluded the proceedings.—A number of the members and their friends dined together afterwards at the Mackworth Arms Hotel. The new president, Mr. W. S. Clarke, occupied the chair. The healths of Mr. Menelaus, of Dowlais, Mr. Evans, Government Inspector, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Fryar were toasted, the latter gentleman observing, with reference to the Bristol Mining School, that at present there was only one master, but communication had been made with the Department of Science and Art, with the view of obtaining a second. The department had offered to make a conditional grant of 150*l.* per annum, being half the required amount; and Mr. Fryar appealed to the residents of South Wales to come forward and assist in raising the other 150*l.* By this means they would be enabled to educate the collier in his own district. Several gentlemen expressed an opinion that the best plan would be to establish a Mining School for South Wales alone at Swansea. One or two other toasts brought the proceedings to a termination.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.

SIR,—In reference to the letter inserted in last week's Journal, signed "Statist," I would wish to inform your readers that the amount of subscription is not limited, and that either the treasurers or myself will be happy to acknowledge any amount forwarded to us in furtherance of this expression of public esteem.

for nearly twenty years Mr. Hunt has rendered untiring service to the interest of mining. The object of this Testimonial, however, is not to commend the due performance of official duties, but to offer a tribute of respect to a gentleman who has far exceeded the routine of those duties, and who, by great talent and excellent tact, has triumphed over obstacles deemed by many insurmountable, in successfully procuring and rendering the true value of our annual mineral production.

To those who never pursued a statistical enquiry, the tedious labour and care incident to it is unknown; and, consequently, the immense labour performed by Mr. Hunt cannot be justly estimated by them; but all those possessing the power of comparison can appreciate the result; and so highly are they valued, as to regulate to a considerable extent this section of our commercial enterprise with other nations. JOHN DARLINGTON.

NORTHAMPTON IRONSTONE

SIR,—I fully agree with the observations of your correspondent, "A Working Man," in last week's Journal, that, notwithstanding the fusibility of the Northampton ironstone, some lumps will pass through the furnace and float out with the slag, and some of it will not sink to the zone of fusion as fast as the argillaceous ironstone. The former may proceed from the semi-vitrified and glazed masses taken from the calcined heaps, and the latter from mixing the lightest variety with the heavier argillaceous stone. However, such irregularities will often occur with the same stone or ore, and, therefore, need no comment.

Under a regard to the Northampton ironstone, many persons are labouring under a very erroneous impression, and fancy that it is a siliceous ironstone of an homogeneous compound, and consequently that it is all alike, and only requires one treatment. This is not the case; it is neither siliceous in the aggregate, nor of an uniform character. In some parts it is a grey, cellular, compact mass, and chiefly a carbonate of protoxide of iron, enveloped by a sandy peroxide of iron. In some fields it looks like a sandstone externally coated by oxide of iron, in other places merely flakes of semi-crystallised carbonate of protoxide of iron enveloping masses of shells; in short, it varies greatly in different localities, in compactness, in the degree of oxidation, and in the ingredients with which it is mechanically mixed. Hence the necessity of bearing these points in mind in entering into this question.

It has been fully proved that the best seams are extremely fusible, and can be reduced at less cost of fuel than the argillaceous ironstone, and only requires a small addition of silica and lime to make very good iron and good yield. The best variety scarcely requires any calcination, but merely drying in stoves. The porosity of the stone is too often destroyed by roasting or improper calcination.

THE DISTILLATION OF BITUMINOUS SHALE, &c

Sir,—In the last Journal is a notice of a new invention to distill bituminous shale, patented by Mr. W. Ziervogel, of Hettstadt, near Eisleben. The system of distillation described is precisely similar to the one designed by me in March, 1857, for distilling the shale on the coast of Kimmeridge. In making this observation, I do not mean to infer that Mr. Ziervogel ever saw or heard of my plan; I merely notice the fact. The drawings may be seen at the office at Kimmeridge. The operations carried on there as yet—that is, on the coast—are confined to the exportation of the raw material. When the distilling works for the shale are erected, according to the system designed by me in 1857, it will be one of the best undertakings in the south of England. The following description of the arrangement will show the similarity of the plans:—A series of upright retorts are placed in rows, made of conical shape, of fire-clay, the upper part of iron. Fed from hoppers with broken shale above, and discharged into wagons at the small end below. The oil and gas are conveyed in the usual manner from

MINE MACHINERY.

SIR,—The principle of fixing the "fend-off bob" for breaking the underlie in mines, as described and illustrated in your Journal of Saturday last by a "South Wales Mine Agent," headed "Great Wheal Vor Machinery," is the same as is fixed for that purpose in those mines; and also at Wheal Seton, Pedu-andrea, and others, from drawings supplied by us, and which has proved to be as effective as the usual plan of fixing the "fend-off bob," and has in these cases been of considerable benefit to the adventurers, saving a great expense in cutting or opening ground, and, what was of greater importance, a considerable loss of time, which must have necessarily been occupied in doing it. HOCKING AND LOAM.

Redruth, July 25.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

STR.—As in every class of speculative enterprise there is naturally a preponderance of blanks in proportion as the profits of each success are large, we find mining too frequently branded as unprofitable, because certain individuals have had more than their share of misfortune in their adventures; but the position and prospects of the Carn Brea Mines at the date of the annual meeting recently held affords a striking proof that a single profitable mine will compensate adventurers for an immense number of failures. The total outlay upon the Carn Brea Mines was 15,000*l.*, and the result to the shareholders has been an average annual income for 24 years (and the mine now looking as well, or better, than ever) of 10,146*l.*, or 68 per cent. per annum upon the amount expended; or, in other words, that for every 100*l.* invested in the Carn Brea Mines the party investing has received the same amount of interest annually as would have been paid by the Bank of England upon the deposit of 2254*l.*; it follows, therefore, that the purchaser of 10 original shares in the Carn Brea Mine could afford to lose 2000*l.* in mining speculation, and would still, at the end of 24 years, have received considerably larger returns upon his gross outlay than he would have received from an investment of the amount in Consols. The sum received for copper ores in the single year 1858 exceeded the total amount required to bring the mine into a dividend-paying condition, and the black tin sold during the same period realised twice as much as the copper. Up to the present time 251*l.* 10*s.* has been paid in dividends upon each 15*l.* share; thus in 1834, 2*l.* per share; 1835, 18*l.*; 1836, 17*l.*; 1837, 10*l.* 10*s.*; 1838, 12*l.*; 1839, 10*l.*; 1840, 12*l.*; 1841, 13*l.*; 1842, 13*l.*; 1843, 5*l.*; 1844, 6*l.*; 1845, 10*l.*; 1846, 8*l.*; 1847, 20*l.*; 1848, 14*l.*; 1849, 17*l.*; 1850, 13*l.*; 1851, 7*l.*; 1852, 6*l.*; 1853, 12*l.*; 1854, 2*l.*; 1855, 4*l.*; 1857, 6*l.*; 1858, 6*l.*; and in 1859, although only eight months have passed, 8*l.* per share has been paid, another 4*l.* per share, at least, before the end of the year being confidently anticipated.

WHEAL MARGARET AND WHEAL MARY.

Sir.—Several notices have appeared in your Journal in reference to the question of Wheel Margaret having extended its workings into an adjoining set (Wheal Mary), one in particular asserting "that by the disallings of two disinterested agents there is no doubt that Wheel Margaret levels have been driven scores of fms. into Wheal Mary sets, to a large amount of tin has been taken from it." I have no reason for suspecting the disinterestedness of the two agents, but I have yet to learn how, as we are told, they could arrive at such a conclusion, as they were not employed, that I am aware of, to offer an opinion on the subject, but merely to dial the two mines preparatory to granting new sets. The question of boundaries, although a simple one, the two agents referred to could have known comparatively nothing of, and if an opinion were given or advanced by them it should be considered as a one-sided statement, and its object judged accordingly. The leases of Wheal Margaret have an antedate nearly a year to that of Wheal Mary, in which the boundaries are clearly and accurately defined, and the mining rights, the surveys and plans made of the two mines at that time as well as those of a more ancient date, where the boundaries of the different sets are most clearly and distinctly laid down. With these unquestionable facts before them, is it not really surprising parties are still found profusely concocting and circulating unfounded reports with so much pertinacity, and blunderingly talk of "deciding by the strong arm of law?"

July 28. A SHAREHOLDER.

LADY ELIZA MINE

Sir,—In the Journal of the 16th inst. you inserted a report from me, as follows:—"We have this week sent 6 fms. of the lead, at 5/ per fm.; in driving the last fathom the ground has much improved in its character." To my great surprise, I noticed in last week's Journal a letter, signed "A Lover of Truth," bluntly and uncourtously stating that the above report was untrue, and that the whole of the works were in abeyance. I hardly knew how to treat this statement. Whether Mr. "Lover of Truth" is so fond of truth that he can spare none to his friends I cannot say, but the old saying is the "truth lays at the bottom of a well;" and had your correspondent been at our mine on the 14th inst., he would have seen the truth at the bottom of our shaft, or rather deep adit, as the annexed letter will testify:—

Lady Eliza Miss, Lindoserry, July 25.—We resumed working in the deep adit at this mine on Thursday, the 14th inst., and the names of the men are as follows:—*Ree*, *Eodrick*, *Lewis*, *John*, *Davis*, *David*, *Price*, *John*, *Davis*, *Wheeler*, and myself. *John Thomas*, junr. We have been today about the tools, &c., and on Friday, the 15th

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lege such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for and junior students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of EVERY DESCRIPTION are PROMPTLY and ACCURATELY EXECUTED in the Laboratories of the College.

VALUABLE COPPER MINE, LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THAT VALUABLE COPPER MINE, called the NEW MINE, which has been exceedingly productive for many years, having raised and sold many thousands of tons of good copper ore during the working of the present very limited company. The mine is held under leases, at a moderate royalty, over an extensive district of mineral ground. The mine can be worked at a very moderate expense, having a deep adit level to carry off the water to the level of the sea, with a tramway therein to bring away the gear and ore to the sea shore, where there are dressing floors, and every convenience to ship off the ore. It adjoins the valuable Old Mine, now in a profitable state of working by a joint-stock company. For further information, apply to Mr. Thomas Jones, mine agent, Llandudno, Conway; or to Mr. FRITCHARD, Treacawen, Anglesea.

PARKEND, DEAN FOREST.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A PIECE OF PASTURE LAND, containing 2 acres, or thereabouts, situated in the heart of the rapidly increasing manufacturing village of Parkend, in the township of West Dean, in the county of Gloucester. The above property is bounded on the east side by a brook, which divides it from the Parkend Iron and Tin-Plate Works, the property of Messrs. T. and W. Allaway, and upon the west by the Crown lands. From the requirements of the extensive collieries in the vicinity, and of the iron furnaces and tin-plate works, houses are very difficult to obtain in Parkend, and this difficulty will probably soon be increased by the opening of valuable and adjacent collieries. For these reasons the property offers a singularly desirable investment, either for building sites or for the erection of works, and one that is not likely to occur again. On the north-east side this property is bounded by another piece of land of the same extent, which may be had in connection with it, and which would render it available for the erection of blast furnaces and factories upon a large scale.
Apply to Mrs. KEAR, Fountain Inn, Parkend, near Lydney.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE LITTLE DOWNS AND EBBW ROCKS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL ESTATE, about 2½ miles from the city of Wells, in the county of Somerset. This valuable property consists of about 57 acres of Freehold land, situated on the southern slope of the Mendip Hills. These hills are well known, and have long been celebrated for their rich mineral deposits; and the value of this estate is considerably enhanced by about 30 acres having been proved to contain large deposits of the ores of manganese and iron, which from the position of layers and courses may be worked at a trifling expense. A considerable quantity of manganese and iron ores has been brought to grass, which will be disposed of independently of the estate if required.
The position of the property is most favourable, being only 2½ miles from the Wells Railway, having communication with the Port of Highbridge, the Bristol and Exeter, and other railways.
Further particulars and appointments to view the estate on application to G. C. ASHMEAD and SON, surveyors and estate auctioneers, 19, Small-street, Bristol; or to Messrs. VANDERBOM, CREKE, LAW, and COX, 23, Great Bush-lane, London.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, and HALVANS. This mine is situated in the best mining district in the county, and a great portion of the western ground is unexplored, and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Agar, at 1-15th dues. For terms, apply to Mr. H. BARNOW, Truro; or Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nance, Illogan.—Dated July 18, 1859.

SEWDLEY, EAST DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
TO IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE GOODWILL, STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, AND EFFECTS in and upon the SEWDLEY IRON FOUNDRY, situated in the township of East Dean, in Her Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester. Also, all the benefit and advantage to be derived and obtained from an assignment of a lease of the above foundry (which 77 years are unexpired), including therein all requisite furnaces, erections, and buildings for carrying on the business of a foundry in all its branches. Also, five workmen's cottages, with suitable gardens, and about 2 acres of land adjoining, included in the said lease, and lying contiguous to the said foundry.
The situation is admirably adapted for the erection of tin-plate works or rolling mills, and there is a continual running stream of water for the supply of engines and other purposes. Coal and iron, the produce of Dean Forest, are obtained in the immediate locality, and the Forest branch of the South Wales Railway, with the use of a siding, is within a distance of 300 yards.
The above business, which is capable of much extension and improvement, has been successfully carried on by the present proprietor and his ancestors for the last half-century. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the relinquishment by the present proprietor, and further information obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE HEWLETT, Bradley House, near Blackney, Gloucestershire.
N.B.—A portion of the purchase money might remain on approved security.

THE BOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Divided into 8000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 5s. per share; the balance by quarterly instalments.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5, Jan., 1856.
The profits arising from former workings exceed £1,000,000 sterling.
DIRECTORS.
A. F. CLAYTON, Esq., Combe Bank.
RICHARD WOOD, Esq., Pen-y-Nant, Raabon.
D. T. JOHNSON, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.
WILLIAM HIND, Esq., St. John's Wood.
With power to add to their number.
BANKERS—Bank of London.
SOLICITOR—E. A. Marsden, Esq., 4, St. Anne-lane.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER—Mr. Josiah Hugo Hitchins, of Devon Great Consols.
ENGINEER—Mr. William Mathews, of Devon Great Consols.
RESIDENT AGENTS—Capt. M. Redge and W. Kneebone.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller.
OFFICES—51, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.

The allotment of shares in this company will be made on the 30th inst., and certificates exchanged for receipts of the 5s. deposit. The future calls will be made quarterly. The directors having visited the mine and satisfied themselves of the importance of this property, are about taking measures to secure the necessary machinery to effectually develop its mineral resources, which have been pronounced to be second to none in the kingdom. Application for the remaining shares to be made on or before the 30th inst., after which the allocations will take place.
By order of the Board, THOS. FULLER, Secy.

WEST DEVON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
CALSTOCK, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Capital, £20,000, in shares of £1 each. Deposit of 5s. per share to be paid to the bankers of the company on application.

RICHARD BAGNALL, Esq., Cliff Hall, Tamworth.
THOMAS COTTELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, London.
THOMAS ELD, Esq., Pool Hall, Market Drayton, Salop.
EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Royn Grove, Maidenhead.
JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., South Castle-street, Liverpool.
THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq., Canonbury, London.
BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.

OFFICES—No. 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
This mine is situated immediately adjoining on the western boundary of the Devon Great Consols, the directors of which mine, in their fourteenth report, dated 25th May, 1858, declared dividends to the amount of £61,440, independent of the outlay of considerable sums in other works, and stated that the copper ore returned within the last thirteen years amounted to £1,650,365 8s. 11d., and that dividends to the amount of £616,448 had been paid to the shareholders.

Two hundred and fifty tons of copper ore have already been returned from the shallow levels, and the Devon Great Consols lodes traced direct from that property through this set.
Captain James Richards, the present mining captain and agent of the Devon Great Consols, has undertaken to superintend the workings of the West Devon Consols, after having duly inspected and reported on the same. The following is an extract of his report:—"In conclusion, I have to observe that, looking at these masterly lodes in the immediate neighbourhood, and imbedded in the same mineralized kilaas as that of the Devon Great Consols, and the fact of there being two cross-cones running throughout the entire width of the set, in connection with which the best courses of ore are found, that if my recommendations are carried into effect the West Devon Consols will not only become a productive but a profitable mine."

Capt. Thomas Gill, late mineral agent for the Duchy of Cornwall, reports that, "This property is bounded on the east by the eastern side of the Tamar River, adjacent to the Devon Great Consols Mine, and a continuation of the same lodes of that valuable mine pass through it. And which report is further borne out by Capt. John Hitchins, mining surveyor."

A full prospectus, and form of application for the remaining shares, can be had of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

WEST SNAILBEACH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857.
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—5s. payable on allotment.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq., Hildersote Hall, Staffordshire.
Major HENRY FITZGERALD, Maperton House, Somerset.
Mr. HENRY LANGLEY, Rakeway House, Cheshire, Staffordshire.
Mr. BETHUEL PHILLIPS, The Hall Green, Tean, Staffordshire.
Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Tean, Staffordshire.
BANKERS—Messrs. Rocks, Eytton, and Co., Old Bank, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR—J. F. Peale, Esq., Shrewsbury.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

REGISTERED OFFICES—10, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
In the county of Salop, at a distance of 15 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, there is a district which has been for ages productive of lead ore. At the present time the principal mine at work is Snailbeach, which is yielding a large revenue to its proprietors.
The property proposed to be worked by this company is situated about four miles west of Snailbeach, and lies in the direction of its lodes. It extends over more than 500 acres, and commands a long run of the lodes. Harrison's lode is now producing about 1 ton to the fathom, and is set on tribute at 5s. per ton of lead produced, which bears a profit of about 6s. per ton. Good results may be anticipated from the continuation of the mine, from which this ore is being raised.

In and above the adit is a large lode, of from 5 to 10 ft. wide, of sulphate and carbonate of barites; the quality is very good, and will at all times ensure a market. A contract has been entered into for 1000 tons, at 16s. per ton, delivered at the mine, which will leave a good profit. There is also some carbonate of barites, which obtains a higher price than the sulphate, and can readily be sold. About 10,000 tons of the sulphate are in sight, and may be estimated to be 3500t. after all costs of raising and conveying are defrayed. There are upon the mine all the buildings requisite for carrying on operations on a large scale.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the solicitor; and at the offices of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and barites.

IN THE COURT OF THE VICE-WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES.

Stannaries of Cornwall.
In the several Causes of NOAKES v. DRESSLER AND OTHERS.
SAME v. GORDON AND OTHERS.
SAME v. COMMIN AND OTHERS.
SAME v. JARDIN AND OTHERS.
SAME v. SCHNEIDER AND OTHERS.
SAME v. BOST AND OTHERS.
SAME v. DEMARQUET AND OTHERS.

IN RE GREAT WHEAT FOR UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 20th day of June, the 21st day of January, the 15th day of February, the 9th day of February, the 15th day of June, and the 18th day of June last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—
400 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Gustavus Dressler.
3 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Henry Wellsted.
2 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Danus Hogarth (the widow and administratrix of the Rev. A. G. Hogarth).
960 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Henry Crease and Mary his wife.
20 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant L'oeuchger Meadach and Co.
20 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Louis Henri Martigny.
40 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Alphonse Argillet.
451 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Henry William Schneider, Charles Treuman, and Henry Rugg.
20 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Jean Etienne Roux.
104 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Carlos L. F. Demarquet.
8 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Louis Dabovall.
40 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Laura Henriette Dumas.
60 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant A. Guymener.
80 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Henrotte.
40 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Le Vicomte de Kervignon.
300 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant C. W. A. Lobbecke.
18 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Francois Amedee London.
80 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Honore Loignon.
20 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant E. E. De Lavanblanche.
40 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant H. E. De Lavanblanche.
12 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Francois Henri Mounier: and
80 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Auguste B. Thellier.

Respectively of and in the said MINES, or as many of the said several shares of the said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the Orders or Decrees obtained against them respectively, and of in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINES.
For further information, application may be made to Mr. ROBERT WALKER CHILDS, plaintiff's solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. ROBERTS, solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 13, 1859.

IN THE COURT OF THE VICE-WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES.

Stannaries of Cornwall.
In the Cause of DUNSTVILLE v. LAING AND OTHERS.

IN RE STRAY PARK MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to two several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date respectively the 5th and 16th days of May last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—
10 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant James Laing; and
2 (26,240th) SHARES of the defendant Alfred Mason.
Respectively of and in the said MINE.
For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HODGE and HODGE, plaintiff's solicitors.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 27, 1859.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE, at WHEAT UNITY WOOD, near ST. DAY.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 8th day of August next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at WHEAT UNITY WOOD, near St. Day, the following MATERIALS, viz:—
ONE 8 in. cylinder ENGINE, with steam and feed pipes, brass air pump and rod, and three boilers.

1 cast-iron balance bob.
1 18 in. H and doornice, stuffing box, &c.
1 10 in. plunger pole.
1 14 in. ditto.
1 15 in. pumps.
1 19 in. ditto.
2 15 in. doornices.
Whim shies, three pairs large yokes, flat rods, and several lots of wrought and cast-iron.
The auctioneer begs to draw the attention of mining agents to the above materials, the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, Redruth. Redruth, July 27, 1859.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. GUMMOE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 9th August next, at WHEAT CONSTANCE, near East Wheat Rose, in the parish of Neryn, Cornwall, the following EXCELLENT MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, consisting of a very good 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with boiler about 10 tons weight.

25 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.
18 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
8 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
8 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.
2 10 ft. 10 in. workings.
11 11 ft. 10 in. workings.
3 9 ft. 10 in. windbores.
15 12 ft. 12 in. windbores.
16 10 in. doornice.
16 11 in. doornice.
13 12 in. doornice.
15 11 in. doornice.
15 11 in. H-piece, new.
10 10 ft. 10 in. plunger-pole.
110 in. stuffing-box and gland.
110 ft. 9 in. plunger-pole.
19 in. stuffing-box and gland.
1 10 ft. 10 in. pole-case.
1 10 ft. 9 in. pole-case.
1 10 in. H-piece.
2 9 in. windbores.
2 10 ft. 8 in. workings, 1 new.
1 6 ft. 6 in. working.
1 6 ft. 8 in. doornice.
1 5 ft. 6 in. doornice.
1 7 ft. 8 in. windbore.
250 fms. 1½ and 1¼ in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands, complete.
100 fms. 10 in. capstan-ropes.
60 fms. ladles.
100 fms. 7-16ths chain.
60 fms. 9-16ths chain.

An 8-arm capstan, 50 ft. shears, crab winch, balance-bobs, 3 horse-whims, whim kibbles, whim and other shives, main rods, aggrated and other rod-plates, 36 in. and 40 in. smiths' bellows, smiths' and miners' tools; screw gear, from ¾ to 1½ in., with plates, taps, and rests; screw stocks, a pair of good blocks, 2 anvils, vice, staples and glands, bucket rods and prongs, new and old iron, steel, brass; a quantity of useful stores of every kind, comprising saws, nails, shovels, leather, grease, rope, &c.; tram wagon, shaft gig, new and old timber, air-pipes, launders, miners and smiths' chests, carpenters' benches; beams, scales, and weights; copper bottoms, dressing frames, wheel and hand barrows, hatches and a quantity of other things useful for mining purposes. Also, the account-house furniture, consisting of the usual requisites. The whole of the above will be found in very good condition.

Further particulars may be known on application to WM. CHARLES, Esq., 27, Austin-friars, London; or to Mr. WEST, Esq., Tredeham House, St. Blazey; Capt. CURRY, at the mine; or the auctioneer, at his office, St. Austell.

The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Refreshments will be provided.—Dated St. Austell, July 20, 1859.

MR. JOHNSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham, on Thursday, the 11th day of August, 1859, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, and subject to conditions, all that MESSAGE or TENEMENT, FARM, AND LANDS, with the outbuildings, closes, pieces or parcels of land, arable and pasture, to the same belonging and occupied therewith, called LLAN-YR-APON, containing by admeasurement 80 A. 1 R. 10 P., or thereabouts, be the same more or less, situated in the township of Brynbo, in the parish of Wrexham, and now in the holding of Mr. Edward Jones as yearly tenant thereof, together with four cottages and garden adjoining thereto. With the above will be sold all the valuable seams of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS with or under the same.

The property is situated within two miles of a first-class station on the Great Western Railway at Wrexham, and nearly in the centre of the Wrexham coal field, and there is no doubt but that it contains the whole of the coal and ironstone worked and known to exist in the district. The three principal seams—viz., the Two Yard, the Brassy, and the Main, are all first quality steam coals, good gas, and good household coals, and it is confidently believed that the celebrated Ruston seams—that is, the Yard, Wall and Bench, and Llywysen—lie under the main coal.

The quantity of ironstone has been estimated by an able mineral surveyor at 527,500 tons, and the coal at 1,169,000 tons. The adjoining collieries—viz., the Brynbo, Bronington Hall, and Vron—are all in active operation, and the Miners' branch of the Great Western Railway runs in close proximity, by means of which the southern markets are now open to the coal owners of the district. The timber to be taken at a valuation to be produced at the sale.

The tenants will show the premises, and plans and further particulars may be had from the auctioneer; Mr. PILKINGTON, C.E., Wrexham; or at the office of Mr. HODGE, solicitor, Wrexham.—July 15, 1859.

STEAM ENGINE, COLLIERY PLANT, AND MATERIALS

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the 15th of August, at One P.M., at Temple Cloud, 10 miles from Bristol or Bath, comprising a very compact 26 horse power HIGH PRESSURE OSCILLATING ENGINE, fit for coal pit or factory; cylindrical boiler, winding and pumping gear, 50 fms. 8 in. pumps, shear legs and 10 ft. palley, lifting screws, crab, ropes, and other requisites for shaft sinking and mining. All erected new within four years.—Apply for particulars to Mr. JONAS COOK, Temple Cloud, Bristol; or Mr. BLINDMAN, auctioneer, Farrington, Bristol.

OVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the FEE-SIMPLE and the MINERAL AND OTHER ROYALTIES of the TOWNLANDS OF KNOCKANODE and RAHENAVALINE. This property is situated at the Meeting of the Waters, extending in frontage to the valley from above the Meetings Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Williams's mines. The weekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is kilaas, traversed by elvan, within about a mile from the granite. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another mineral lode has just been opened, showing at surface as a powerful deposit of carbonate of iron and lime (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with prills of copper pyrites and galena. A third lode has been discovered, consisting of micaceous specular iron, almost without any gangue, and of the top of other lodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course.

Rentals about £250 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for seven years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to J. H. CHOWLEY, Esq., 3, Inns Quay, Dublin. OWEN KAVANAGH, of the Meetings Bridge, will show the property.

SHARES IN THE WHEAT KITTY, CARNYORTH, AND SPEARNE CONSOLS

MR. MARSH has received instructions to include in his NEXT MONTHLY PERIODICAL SALE OF REVERSIONS, POLICIES, &c., appointed to take place at the Mart, on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859, at Twelve o'clock, in lots, THREE SHARES IN WHEAT KITTY (St. Agnes) TIN MINE, TWENTY SHARES IN CARNYORTH TIN MINE, and TEN SHARES IN SPEARNE CONSOLS. Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; and at Mr. Mansel's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

EXTENSIVE AND VERY IMPORTANT SALE AT THE IRONWORKS, BEDDINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBRIA.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the premises, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th, 1859, in lots to suit purchasers, and subject to the usual conditions, the VALUABLE IRON MANUFACTURING MACHINERY AND PLANT, comprising EIGHT STEAM ENGINES, of 110, 100, 72, 50, 40, 30, 15, and 10 horse power; or thereabouts respectively, with adequate steam boilers, pipes, and connections; ponderous force, wrought by steam power; THIRTY PUDDLING FURNACES, and ELEVEN HEATING FURNACES, of malleable iron, &c.; double-ended shears and calm shears, two pairs of squeezers; six rolling mills, for plates, rails, bars, &c.; powerful cranes, with lifting screws, &c.; roll-turning lathes, punching and shearing machines, saw-blades, double sawing mill, for iron; 30 tons of railway, in and about the rolling mills; 211½ tons of cast metal surface plates, and 45½ tons of malleable surface plates, in and about the rolling mills; 8½ tons sheet lead; 11,992 yards of iron rails, east of the rolling mills; 430 yards of wire rope, 1½ in. diameter, with drum, &c.; railway weighing machine; blast furnace air receiver, 28 ft. by 8; two iron tanks, each 20 ft. by 15; air pump, 5 ft. by 1½; several air heating apparatus for blast furnaces, malleable gas receiver, cast metal rollers, troughs, pipes, &c.; railway incline-shive and apparatus, coke oven metal, 53 pairs of ponderous metal rolls, three straightening blocks and plates, wooden gangways, iron and wooden sheds, ten comfortable wooden cottages, and numerous other miscellaneous goods, chattels, and effects in, upon, and about the premises. Catalogues will be issued gratis from the Sunderland Sale Office, on and after Monday, July 25, 1859.

To suit the arrivals and departures of railway trains, the sales will be held each day from Half-past Eleven to One, and from Two to Half-past Four. Refreshments for purchasers at One o'clock.

PAYMENTS.—Up to £50, in cash; above £50, in approved bills at four months, or 2 per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.
N.B.—Goods can be conveniently removed from the place of sale either by rail, turnpike, or by shipping.—Sunderland Sale Offices, July 17, 1859.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLT, LEEDS.

TO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, IRONFOUNDERS, ENGINE AND BOILER MAKERS, AND OTHERS.
Pursuant to the ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, POLLARD v. WILSON, ROBERTS v. POLLARD, and TURNER v. WILSON.

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th day of August, and 20 following days of business, at the works of the railway foundry, Hunslt, Leeds, recently in the possession of Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., locomotive engine manufacturers, the whole of the EXTENSIVE and truly IMPORTANT PLANT, ENGINES, BOILERS, ENGINEERING TOOLS, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY, and WORKING TOOLS, CRANES, SHAFTING, and GEARING, STORES, IMPLEMENTS, and UTENSILS of TRADE of the GREAT LOCOMOTIVE and ENGINEERING WORKS of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS, including TWO NEW four wheel coupled LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, 16 in. cylinders, 22 in. stroke, leading wheels 4 ft. diameter, driving and trailing wheels 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, with tenders on six wheels, and copper fire boxes; and one LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, with iron fire box and boiler; ONE double inclined cylinder HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, 30 horse power, and a horse power double flued Cornish boiler and appendages; a 25 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, and two double flued Cornish boilers; a 37 horse power CONDENSING BEAM STEAM ENGINE, and double flued Cornish boiler; a 10 horse HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, and multitubular boiler; two double flued Cornish boilers; a rivetting machine, Garforth's patent with all appendages; a ditto, Naylor's patent, with ditto; Nasmith's patent 30 cwt. steam hammer, two 15 cwt. ditto, and two 5 cwt. ditto; five punching and shearing machines, two plate bending machines; eleven shaping machines, and one double ditto, 13 in. stroke, face plates 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, horizontal traverse 2 ft., perpendicular ditto 1 ft. 8 in.; 35 planing machines, by Lawson and Sons, Macle and March, Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Shanks, Lewis, Roberts, and Co., Collier and Co., and Lord and Brooke, to take in from 4 in. 7 in. down to 1 ft. 4 in.; 20 slotting machines, by Hetherington, Lawson and Sons, Nasmith, Smith, Beacock, and Co., Fairbairn and Co., Hattersley, and others, varying from 17 in. stroke to 4 in. stroke; 37 upright drilling machines, by Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Whitworth, Batho, Lawson and Sons, Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Hattersley and Son, and Buckton, the traverse of spindle varying from 4 ft. to 9 in.; radial ditto, by Roberts and Co., traverse of spindle 7 in.; centre of pillar to extreme distance of spindle 5 ft. 3 in.; four boring machines, by Hetherington, Hattersley, and Whitworth; two boring mills, and one upright ditto; two boring spindles, one 12 ft. 4 in. long and 13½ in. diameter, the other 13 ft. 8 in. long and 6½ in. diameter; seven screwing machines, by Macle and March, Bray, Waddington, and Co., and Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, to screw from 1½ to 2 in.; four nut shaping and cutting machines, by Lawson and Sons; 90 wheel, slide, and hand lathes, by P. Fairbairn and Co., Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, McKenzie and Cotton, Bray and Co., Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Lewis, Buckton, Lawson and Sons, Wood and Co., Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, and other eminent makers, centering from 5 to 45 in. in diameter, to 32 ft. long; two screw cutting machines, crank and bar cutting machines, steam crab and grinding machines; seven travelling cranes, 10 ton movable derrick crane, Henderson's patent; several powerful cranes and fixings, two 3 horse power steam pumps, several double power cranes, a tyre blocking machine, hydraulic ram and appendages complete, and steam mill, case hardening furnace, cast-iron bending blocks, hydraulic wheel press, 8 in. ram; moulding boxes, core plates, shank ladles, blowing fans, lathe tools; drilling, planing, slotting, shaping, screwing, and nut cutting tools; plumbers and cooper's tools, upwards of 200 pairs of vices, with the necessary tools and benches; wrought iron and steel tools, lifting iron wheels, rails, and axles; smiths' tools and contents of the smiths' shops; wrought jacks, cast-iron water troughs and channels; weighing machines up to 10 tons; a six-table weighing machine, engine weighing machine; all the important shafting, gearing, and appendages; large quantity of 2, 3, 4, and 6 in. iron piping; all the valuable and extensive stock of stores; seasoned wood and timber of all sorts; wrought-iron water tank, 36 ft. high, 5 ft. diameter; all the gas piping and apparatus; a large and valuable collection of patterns and drawings; all the excellent cast and wrought iron and steel; several sets of cast barrows, gig harness, dog cart, narrow and broad wheeled carts, boiler wherries, water barrel, wrought-iron manure cart, wheelbarrows and hand-carts; three six-wheeled skeleton trucks, four four-wheeled cart wagons, hay cutting machine, bean and oat splitting ditto; cast-iron hay racks, stabling implements, and an immense accumulation of valuable engineering property and effects. Catalogues now preparing, and to be had of the auctioneers, at Leeds and Bradford, price 1s. each, on and after the 28th July inst.

The engineering tools and machinery are by the most eminent makers known to the trade, with all recent improvements, and will be found in the best possible working order and condition. The machinery may be viewed at all hours of business after the 28th July, by parties with catalogues only. The sale will commence each morning at Eleven o'clock.

N.B.—There will be every facility for the removal of the lots by the branch railway running through the centre of the works, in connection with the Midland Railway.

For further information respecting the above valuable plant and machinery, application to be made to the auctioneers, at their offices, in Leeds and Bradford; or at the offices of Mr. TAYLOR, solicitor, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford.

YORKSHIRE.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLT, NEAR LEEDS.

ROBERTS v. POLLARD.
POLLARD v. WILSON.
TURNER v. WILSON.

The EXTENSIVE PREMISES, situated in Hunslt, near Leeds, in the county of York, and known by the name of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, offered for sale by public auction on the 20th day of July inst., at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, and which are has been lately advertised in this paper, were not then disposed of. The VENDORS are now OPEN TO RECEIVE OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE, or any of the Lots, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, such offers to be addressed to Mr. TAYLOR, solicitor, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford.

Particulars and conditions of sale may also be obtained of Messrs. FIELD and ROSS, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; J. T. VINDO, Esq., 2, Moorgate-street, London; W. LOVELL, Esq., 26, Charles-street, St. James's, London; T. W. NELSON, Esq., 4, Cock-lane, London; Messrs. NELSON and BULMER, solicitors, Leeds; and S. D. MARTIN, Esq., land agent, Leeds.—July 27, 1859.

CHURWELL COLLIERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, 1859, at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, at Three o'clock P.M., by order of the representative of the late proprietor, to conditions of sale:—

1.—THE LEASES of the VALUABLE COAL MINES, known as the CHURWELL AND GELDARD ROAD and DARTMOUTH COLLIERIES, situated within three miles of Leeds, and adjacent to the London and North-Western Railway, with the pits already opened, and all the machinery attached. The coal lies under the lands of Lord Dartmouth, James Milnes (Jockell, Esq., Andrew Montague, Esq., and others) of about 500 acres, of which about 307 acres are thick coal, and 193 acres thin coal. Also, TWELVE LEASEHOLD COTTAGES in Churwell, known as COLLIER ROW, and the close of land adjoining, containing 1 A. 1 R. 5 P., called Collier Row Field.

Also, EIGHTEEN LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, known as BROWN'S COTTAGES, or Clay Row.

Also, the LEASEHOLD MILL, called PROVIDENCE MILL, situate at Rooms, in Morley, near Churwell.

SALE, BY TENDER, OF THE ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY AND PLANT, AT LYDBROOK, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Liquidators appointed for the winding-up of this company HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY, and PLANT of the most excellent description, lately working the celebrated High Delf Vein of Coal, extending over 180 acres, and upon which a very considerable outlay has been made in the erection of buildings, with the most complete steam-engines, plant, and machinery. The underground workings are very extensive, erected in stone, and the arrangements are most perfect for working 200 tons a day, and carrying on the colliery most successfully, the small coal being much in request for patent fuel, and there is a most extensive stock of fire-clay on the bank.

Tenders to be delivered on or before the 11th August, addressed to the "Liquidators," of Mr. HIRAN WILLIAMS, 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C. To view the colliery, apply to Mr. SMITH, at the Works, who will afford every information to applicants.

N.B. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the SWANSEA VALLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, the ABERCRAVE IRONWORKS, AN-TRACTIVE COAL COLLIERY, and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, together with their extensive plant, workmen's cottages, &c. This valuable property is held under moderate lease.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS WALTERS, Swansea; or Mr. MOSES DODD, 29, New Broad-street, City.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,—An easy way with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Strand, London, Westminister; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; at the Epsom Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY WINDING OVER THE HEAD GEAR, USE THE PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM-BREAK, which at every nine shifts of the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to Messrs. DUCKS, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—The MATHEMATICAL MASTER will TAKE PUPIL BOARDERS and SUPERINTEND their STUDIES. Terms, £100 per annum.—For further particulars, address Paradise Cottage, Bury St. Edmunds.

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Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c. For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852, AND COPYRIGHT ACT, 1852.—PROVISIONAL PROTECTION GUARANTEED. SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS PREPARED, SALES EFFECTED. Circulars forwarded gratis, and no charge for preliminary interviews or advice. HENRY FLETCHER, PATENT AND DESIGN OFFICE, 42, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT. The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 136, Strand.

Notice.—The WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month. Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
RED JACKET	1518	4500	T. C. KERR.	Aug. 10.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN.	Sept. 10.
BLUE JACKET	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN.	Sept. 10.
MEERMAID	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN.	Sept. 10.
BECHWORTH	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN.	Sept. 10.
CYCLOPE	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN.	Sept. 10.

And other celebrated clippers. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

GREYHOUND 1562 4650 DAVIES August 20. Passengers embark on the 19th August.

The above splendid and far-famed clippers will be dispatched punctually on the days advertised with mails and passengers. The clippers of this line have made some of the fastest passages on record; they were built especially for the Australian passenger trade, and are commanded by men of great experience and skill. The saloons are fitted with great splendour, and furnished with bedding, linen, and all necessities. The accommodations for second cabin and other classes cannot be surpassed by those of any fleet in the Kingdom.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

S.B.—Just published, and sent for two stamps, "Willcox's Practical Hints to Emigrants to Australia and New Zealand."

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS.

Sailing on the 10th of every month.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.

The clippers of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the *Red Jacket*, *White Star*, *Blue Jacket*, *Tornado*, *Mervin*, *Shalimar*, *Telegraph*, and *Prince of the Seas*, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

For Auckland and Wellington, forwarding passengers to Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SHOOTING STAR	1518	4500	E. J. ALLEN	Aug. 10.
SHALIMAR	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN	Sept. 10.
BLUE JACKET	1456	4250	J. R. BROWN	Sept. 10.
TELEGRAPH	1108	3200	DAVIS	Nov. 10.

The famous clipper ship, *Shooting Star*, will be dispatched punctually on the 10th of August, for Auckland and Wellington. This renowned clipper made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 73 and 75 days, and on her last voyage home she passed and repeated one of the fastest ocean steam ships employed in this trade. Her captain (E. J. Allen) is one of the most popular commanders in the passenger trade, and has received on his several voyages the most handsome and flattering testimonials from his fellow voyagers.

The *Shooting Star* has accommodation for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose use a piano, bedding, linen, and all necessities are provided; a much less (as carried for passengers in this class). The fore cabin is a large and elegant apartment, specially suited for a select number on second cabin dietary. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and stowage passengers cannot be excelled by any ship afloat. Passengers embark on the 9th of August; saloon passengers at Ten A.M. on the morning of the 10th August.

For all information respecting freight and passage, also the free land grants of 40 acres and upwards in the fine province of Auckland, New Zealand, list of agents, &c., refer to H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

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In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.

Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 6th and 16th of every month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
HARMONIDES	1518	4500	MORRIS	15th July.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS	1456	4250	MORRIS	15th July.
OCEAN CHIEF	1092	3500	BROWN	To follow.
LIGHTNING	2090	4500	CLARKE	To follow.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—

GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.

ROYAL CHARTER. OCEAN CHIEF.

LIGHTNING. BRITISH TRIDENT.

CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. GIPSEY BRIDE.

DONALD M'KAY. GREAT TASMANIA.

EAGLE. COMMODORE PERRY.

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The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only line honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINE and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

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(DUPES, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.)

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ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.

TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.

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TWO of 16 horse power, 16 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

ONE of 24 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

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The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and are to be sold at very low prices.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, of 10 horse power,

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Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, CORN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MECHANICAL THRAUSING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

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TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE, PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, From 6 to 20-horse power, & upwards,

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING, WINDING, AND WORKING MACHINERY GENERALLY.

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Portable Baths. Water and Air Beds. Pillows and Cushions. Life Preservers.

Fishing Boots and Stockings, Waterproof Coats, Caps, and Leggings.

Impermeable Sheetings for Hospitals. Camp and Ground Sheets. Cart Covers. Gilt and Omnibus Aprons.

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Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted with Sixteen Articles, £1 10

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2000	North Mt. Man (Ala.)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last call.
7000	North Wh. Wry (tin), Breage.	3	20.	2		May, 18
4096	North Wh. Wry Consol., St. Ive	1	16 0.	0.		Jan, 18
50000	Akabarcons and Stanton [L. £1]	0	5 0.	15		Mar, 18
4000	Okef Tor (tin), St. Austrey	1	0 0.	15		Mar, 18
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Bess.	30	13 0.	24	20 22	April, 18
256	Old Wh. Bassett (cop.) Illogan	11	10 0.	2		June, 18
8465	Pedin-nu-dree United (tin) [L.]	2	12 6.	2	14 2	April, 18
5000	Pelyn Wood (cop.) Lostwithiel	1	0 0.	14	14 14	Mar, 18
5000	Pendean Consols., St. Just.	2	16 6.	4	4 4	June, 18
1024	Pengelly (tin), Crowan	0	3 6.			June, 18
1000	Pengennu (cop.) Ashburton	3	0 0.	3		
512	Penhalbarra (lead)	15	0 0.	35		
5000	Penhalis (tin), St. Austrey	1	0 0.		6 7	Sept. 18
4096	Penharget and Wh. Wry Utd.	1	7 3.			
4800	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	0	2 0.			
5000	Pennal (silver-lead) [L.]	2	0 0.	3	2 3	July, 18
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3	20.	26		Fully paid
512	Polbrean (tin), St. Agnes	7	0 0.	12		April, 18
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0	10 0.			May, 18
10000	Queen of Tamar, Beert. [L. £1]	0	10 0.			
13000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0	4 0.		4s. 6s.	June, 18
15000	Ridlen (tin), Alton [L. £1]	0	0 0.	6		June, 18
6000	Ritton Castle Mining [L. £2]	2	0 0.	24		April, 18
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0	10 0.	24		Feb. 18
6000	Rosewall Hill & Bannam Utd.	2	10 0.	3	24 3	Sept. 18
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	2	9 0.	3		No call.
5000	Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop.	2	5 6.	14		No call.
10000	Sigford Consol. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0	5 0.			Mar, 18
8000	Sidney Cove (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	2	0 0.			Fully paid
4000	Sithney Wheel Butler (tin)	4	12 0.	4		April, 18
200	Throsopie Blackmoor [L.]	0	5 0.			
812	South East (cop.) [L.]	0	5 0.			
6400	So. Butler & W. Penzance	0	10 0.	14	14 14	Jan, 18
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Henper (cop.)	1	0 0.			
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2	13 6.	24	24 24	Mar, 18
6000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	1	6 6.	14		June, 18
6183	S. Condorad (tin, cop.) Camb.	0	17 0.		9s. 10s.	Jan, 18
3106	So. Crenver (copper), Crowan	6	7 2.	14		Dec. 18
6000	South Crowdale (copper)	—	—			
6000	South Cudra (cop.), St. Aust.	0	16 0.			April, 18
10000	So. Dev. Iron & Steel Min. [L. £1]	0	10 0.			April, 18
6000	S. Doloweth & Carnarvon Consol.	1	14 0.	4		Fully paid
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0	9 0.	4		Nov. 18
512	South Penhalbarra (lead)	3	0 0.	5		May, 18
5537	So. Phenix (cop.) Linkin.	4	10 0.	14		
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3	7 0.	5		Jan, 18
2560	S. Rosewarne (tin, cop.) Gwinn.	0	12 6.	1		
4096	S. Wh. Betay, Mary Tavy, Dr.	0	7 0.			No call.
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.) Illogan	1	18 10.	4		May, 18
124	Wh. Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0	5 0.	2		No call.
4096	So. Wh. Searle (cop.) St. Austrey	11	0 0.	14		July, 18
5308	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3	16 0.	14		Dec. 18
920	Starry Park (cop. and tin)	16	18 0.	11	104 11	Dec. 18
6000	Sunny Side (id., iron), Durham	1	0 0.	34		June, 18
2500	Swanpool [1000 £3, 1500 £24] [L.]	1	0 0.			No call.
5000	Talisin (silver-lead) [L.]	5	0 0.			Jan, 18
5000	Tavy Consol. (cop.), near Tavy.	4	16 0.	14	1	May, 18
6400	Tee Side (id.), Cumberland	1	12 6.			
4096	The Duke (cop.), Buckland	0	12 6.	14s.	14s.	Mar, 18
4096	Tolcame (cop.), Cameo	0	0 0.	18s.	16s. 18s.	July, 18
4000	Tractor Silver Lead [L.]	1	0 0.			June, 18
124	Trebarhav (cop.) Penryn	11	0 0.	24		
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5	0 0.	5		Jan, 18
6000	Tregadock (lead), St. Teath	0	7 0.	34		
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	4	8 6.	5		Feb. 18
124	Trencorn (tin), Uay Lelant.	2	10 0.	34	3 34	July, 18
4000	Tresellyn Consols (tin, cop.)	1	0 0.			No call.
8000	Tretoll & Messer Utd. (c., tin)	1	2 6.	24	24 24	July, 18
5000	Trevenen and Trevenethere	4	2 6.			
4000	Trevons Consols, Fowey	1	0 0.			Sept. 18
1024	Trewole, Crowan, Cornwall.	14	11 0.	54	43 5	July, 18
2048	Trevoris, Wendron	1	10 0.			
6400	Tyre Head (id., cop.) [L. £1]	0	5 0.			Mar, 18
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4	2 6.			Feb. 18
400	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5	0 0.	154		Fully paid
200	Waelias (lead), Dembig	7	10 0.	23		

6000	Wendron United (tin),	24	14	0.	21			
1000	W. Alfred Cooper (cop.),	36	0	0.	28	17	20	Dec. 1
1318	W. Conduvor (tin), cop., J. Cam.	10	0	0.	1			June, 1
2900	West Crinnis & Regent United	6	17	6.	5			Feb. 1
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0	5	0.	1			April, 1
4000	West Dulcote, Gwinnear [L.]	1	0	0.	3			July, 1
1024	W. Garra (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn	0	1	0.				No call.
5000	West Hazel, Ashburton	0	0	6.				May, 1
25000	West Par Con. (cop.) St. Blazey	1	6	0.	14s.	12s.	14s.	Oct. 1
854	West Perfellis (tin), Wendron	0	10	0.	1			May, 1
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8	5	0.	2½			May, 1
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Brillant	0	0	35				May, 1
1000	West Stray (cop.) Camb.	4	10	0.	5	4	5	Feb. 1
512	West Tadden (cop.) tin,	5	12	0.	4			June, 1
1879	West Trevelyan (tin), cop.	5	12	6.	3s.			June, 1
512	West Wheal Francis, Illogan	5	15	0.	14			Jan. 1
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin), &c.	2	12	6.				June, 1
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uye Lel.	1	0	0.	1½			Jan. 1
4000	Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	0	11	6.		¾	¾	April, 1
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	2	6	6.	3½			Feb. 1
8000	Wh. Amery (l. &c.), Christow	0	10	0.				No call.
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinnear	0	15	0.	18s.	18s.	19s.	No call.
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	0	6	0.	2			Feb. 1
1024	Wheal Constant (silver-lead)	5	12	6.				Oct. 1
4000	Wheal Constant (tin), Tawick	3	0	0.	2½			June, 1
5120	Wheal Capid (cop.), Redruth	3	0	0.				June, 1
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1	0	0.	3s.			June, 1
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5	15	6.	5½	4½		April, 1
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.) Gwiltian	2	0	0.	10			July, 1
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.) Buckfastleigh	1	12	6.	4			July, 1
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	0	1	6.				July, 1
1070	Wheal Fays (tin), Wendron	18	16	1.	10			Feb. 1
2900	Wheal Falmouth and Perries	10	1	0.	1½			Jan. 1
6000	Wheal Florence (sil.-ld.) [L.]	1	0	0.	1			Fullpay
120	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	29	10	0.	5½			July, 1
2000	Wheal Francis (tin), Ilthney	1	0	0.	3½	3½		July, 1
6000	Wheal Grenville (copper),	3	15	0.	3½	3½	3½	May, 1
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3	15	0.				May, 1
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	2	12	0.	1½			May, 1
6000	Wh. Henry, Helva. (lead) [L.]	1	0	0.	¾	¾	¾	May, 1
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.) St. Hilary	0	5	0.	2½			Mar. 1
4800	Wh. Looctot (lead), St. Ives.	2	10	8.	3½	3½	3½	July, 1
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper),	12	1	0.	11	10½	11	Dec. 1
6000	Wh. Mary Emmat (tin) Lydford	0	6	0.	7s.			July, 1
5000	Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crowan	0	12	6.	1½			Dec. 1
128	Wheal Polmar, St. Austell.	35	0	0.	50			July, 1
3800	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	0	19	8.	1			July, 1
600	Wheal Rann (lead)	0	1	0.				July, 1
19000	Wheal Russell (cop.) T. Gwennap	0	0	0.		6 5½		April, 1
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	2	1	0.	12s.			April, 1
6000	Wheal Teahly (cop.), Illogan	2	11	0.	13s.	1 1½		June, 1
4000	Wheal Treely (tin) Plympton	0	2	6.		1 1½		June, 1
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap	25	0	0.	7	6	7	Aug. 1

6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinnear	9	9	0.	3	%	%	%		Aug. 1
1024	Wh. Ury (tin, cop.), Redruth	28	15	0.	10	%				July, 1
5000	Wheat Welconsa (tin, copper)	1	0.	0.	4%					April, 1
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. 22]	1	9	6.	4%					Jan.
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	9	9	3.	1	%				Dec. 1
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon		1	14	6.	1%				May, 1
6000	Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1	2	6.	1%					Dec. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bu. d.

350 Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000	0	0	280	
20000 Australian Agricultural	19	0	0	274	28
60000 Australian Royal Mail	10	0	0	%	%
6000 British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50	0	0	38	34
8915 Canada	32	10	0	.114	.110
3000 Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10	0	0	9	8
000000 Cuxhaven, Bismarck	10	0	0	9	8

30000	Ditto (Preference).....	5	0	0	5%	-	49
70000	Electric Telegraph.....	100	0	0	110	-	104
7199	Ditto (New).....	10	0	0	2pm.	1	2
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5	0	0	%	-	16
50000	London Discount.....	5	0	0	1 dia.	1%	18
209000	London General Omnibus.....	4	0	0	1%	-	13
80000	National Discount.....	5	0	0	1 dia.	1%	18
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.] ..	1	0	0	%	-	8
50000	Oriental Gas.....	1	0	0	1	-	1
126000	Peel River Land and Mining.....	5	0	0	2%	-	21
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam.....	50	0	0	7%	-	78
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10	0	0	11 pm.	10	11
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph [L. £20].	10	0	0	% pm.	7%	8
15000	Royal Mail Steam.....	60	0	0	51	-	48
10000	Rhymney New.....	15	0	0	7	-	6
10000	Rhymney Iron.....	50	0	0	23	-	21
12000	South Australian Land.....	25	0	0	37	-	32
74000	Southern Telegraph Scrip.....	1	0	0	1	-	8
75000	Submarine Cable Registered.....	1	0	0	1	-	8
10000	Van Diemen's Land.....	28	10	0	9	-	8

Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Liability.

all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for your description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

owners (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET STREET, where all to be addressed.—July 30, 1859.

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